Gloria Steinem– Women's Lib at Middlebury.

Steinem to Highlight Festival

Gloria Steinem, well-known feminist and author, will speak on "Sexism and Racism" at 8:15 p.m. November 16 in Mead Chapel as part of the two-week long Vermont Women's Festival to be held on campus from November 3 to 17.

The festival, which is being planned and sponsored by the Middlebury Woman's Union, a group of college and community women, is open to the public. Many of the events are free while for some others there will be a small charge.

Other features of the program are films directed by women, panel discussions on women and careers, child raising and socialization, women and the university, performances by a theatre group and a female rock band, a slide show on the history of women, a poetry reading, an art exhibit, and a lecture on a radical approach to sports.

Speaking with Ms. Steinem will be Margaret Sloan, lecturer and author. Ms. Sloan, who has been involved with the Women's Liberation Movement through working with a group of Black Feminists in Chicago, will speak on the double opression of Black women. She is a contributor and consultant to **Ms.** magazine, a periodical for and by women.

Ms. Steinem is one of the country's best-known non-fiction writers. Her work has appeared in many magazines and newspapers, her most frequent subjects being politics, sociology, and political movements among women and minority groups. She serves on the New York Advisory Board of the National Organization for Women and on the Democratic Policy Council. She was a convenor of the National Women's Political Caucus in 1971 and serves on its policy council. She is currently the editor of **Ms.**

There will be free child care provided in Ross Lounge during all events of the festival. For further information, contact Bill Reedy at 388-6461.

THE MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

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The Middlebury Campus will not be published next Thursday, November 8, because of academic strain on the Editors. There will, however, be an extremely large issue published on the Thursday before Thanksgiving, so don't leave for home without your copy.

COMMUNITY COUNCIL CUTS OFF MIDD REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY FUNDS

The Student Subcommittee of the Community Council met on October 30 to discuss questions surrounding the publication of the controversial Republican student publication, **Vermont Action**, and a pamphlet entitled, "Think About It," which was distributed by an unidentified group of students.

Vermont Action came into existence when the Middlebury College Republican Assembly (MCRA) presented to the Finance Committee a proposal to expend funds to publish a newspaper. The Finance Committee authorized the expenditure of $60 under the condition that the newspaper be published neither for off-campus distribution nor for any non-campus organization.

The MCRA obtained $30 funding from the Vermont Republican Assembly (a state-wide, non-campus organization) to co-mingle with the approved $60 in order to pay the $90 total cost contracted for with the printer. The Finance Committee was not informed of this action. The MCRA felt that the reception of outside funds justified partial distribution of the newspaper off-campus and also justified the duality of the publication as a VRA as well as a MCRA newspaper. The content of the newspaper attests to this tact.

The Student Subcommittee does not feel that the MCRA was right in publishing **Vermont Action** because its nature was contrary to the conditions expressed by the Finance Committee.

"Think About It," published by the "Students Concerned for Positive Political Action," was funded by the MCRA. The pamphlet was not identified as being associated with that group, and the Community Council was unaware of its source when it appeared.

The Student Subcommittee considers this action unethical as it attempts to finance the publication of a "front group" without indicating the MCRA as the sponsor.

The Subcommittee does not believe that the actions taken by the MCRA in these two instances conform to the general interest of the student body as a whole and are in fact in violation of the necessity of "assuring that student activities are open to all eligible students, that organizations conform to the conditions set down in their constitutions, and that they expend funds allocated for the purposes originally granted."

Therefore, the Student Subcommittee has decided to frreze all funds allocated to the MCRA for the remainder of the semester.

Forum Hears Withdraw Proposal

After postponing discussion on its goals and functions as an organization, the Forum, in its meeting of October 29, considered the Educational Council committee decision concerning the controversial course withdrawal question.

The subcommittee of the Educational Council, whose members were Andy Reding '74, Dean O'Brien, and Professor David Price, recommended that the point at which a course can be dropped be extended to seven weeks, at which time, with the Dean's approval, a student would be able to withdraw without penalty or record. This would mean that the existing grade of WF would no longer be valid. This proposal will go next to the Educational Council, where acceptance seems to be positive.

continued on p. 14

Women's Festival Schedule

NOVEMBER 3, MUNROE LOUNGE, 4:00 PM
"Women and Careers: Conflicts Opportunities, and Obstacles" panel discussion.

NOVEMBER 4, HILLCREST ANNEX
Activities Afternoon.

NOVEMBER 5, DANA AUDITORIUM, 7:00 & 9:30 PM
Film-"The Girls", admission 50¢.

NOVEMBER 6, DANA AUDITORIUM 7:00 & 9:30 PM
Film-"Cleo From Five to Seven", admission 50¢.

NOVEMBER 9, DANA AUDITORIUM, 7:00 & 9:30 PM
Film-"Le Bonheur", admission 50¢.

NOVEMBER 10, MUNROE LOUNGE, 4:00 PM
"Child Rearing and Socialization" panel discussion.

NOVEMBER 10, McCULLOUGH GYM, 9:00 PM
Rock Dance with "Sweet Jenny Grit", admission 75¢.

NOVEMBER 11, PROCTOR LOUNGE, 2:00 PM
Reception.

NOVEMBER 11, WRIGHT THEATRE, 7:30 PM
Theatre Presentation-"Dawn of Freedom, admission $1.00.

NOVEMBER 12, DANA AUDITORIUM, 7:00 & 9:30 PM
Film-"Portrait of Jason", admission 50¢.

NOVEMBER 13, MUNROE LOUNGE, 7:30 PM
"A Radical Approach to Sport", lecture by Martin Miller.

NOVEMBER 14, MUNROE LOUNGE, 4:00 PM
Poetry reading by Marge Piercy.

NOVEMBER 14, PROCTOR LOUNGE, 8:00 PM
"Women and Film", a workshop.

NOVEMBER 15, PROCTOR LOUNGE, 7:30 PM
"Cambridge-Goddard Slide Show", women's history.

NOVEMBER 16, MEAD CHAPEL, 8:15 PM
"Sexism and Racism", lecture by Gloria Steinem and Margaret Sloan.

NOVEMBER 3—17, PROCTOR LOUNGE AND CREST ROOM
Exhibit of women's art.

THE MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

Editor-in-Chief--**Richard Votta**
Executive Editor--**Kathie Meizner**
News Editor--**Chris Ackerman**
Features Editor--**Kathy Conant**
Sports Editor--**Tim Katzman**
Production Editor--**Richard Duff**
Photography Editor--**Michael Metz**
Business Manager--**Ronald Duquette**
Circulation Managers--**Jane Turner**
Lois Ongley
Comptroller--**Richard Hackett**
Advertising Manager--**Richard Monroe**
Assistant Production Editor--**Robert Searles**

THE MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS is the student newspaper of Middlebury College, and is published in Middlebury, Vermont every Thursday during the college year, except during holidays and examination periods. Opinions expressed in the newspaper do not necessarily reflect the official position of either the college or the editorial staff. Signed columns, letters, and articles are the responsibility of the writer.

Editorial and business offices are located in Proctor Hall, Middlebury College. The office telephone number is (802) 388-2813. Address mail to Box C-798, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont 05753. Second-class postage is paid at Middlebury, Vermont. Subscriptions rates are: $6.00 per year and $3.50 per semester.

State Senator Speaks to Republican Assembly

State Senator William Doyle (R-Washington County) was the guest speaker at an informal seminar sponsored by the Middlebury Republican Assembly on Tuesday October 24. It was the second in a series of such seminars which will bring prominent local and state officials to Middlebury to discuss issues in a relaxed atmosphere with students.

Doyle spoke of his concern regarding recent decisions by the Legislative Apportionment Board which is seeking to redraw state senate districts in Vermont. Tne senator had a number of objections to the plan proposed by the board.

First, he said of court ordered apportionment, "In recent years the court decisions have systematically weakened the federalist concept of partnership. The states now seem to be mere pawns on the National Chessboard. Court decisions have penetrated deeply in large and vital areas of state and local government."

Senator Doyle noted the fact that the Apportionment Board, a body of five members, has the impression that the court has ordered districts to conform to a five percent or less deviation in population. He said that the plan of the Board "...separates Middlebury from towns such as Cornwall and Weybridge where there is a strong community of interest. It also locks Hancock, an Addison County town, with Waterbury, thirty-five miles away."

Regarding the question of creating single member senate districts in Vermont, Senator Doyle emphasized that "The Legislative Apportionment Board also stressed without court direction single member districts which I feel will force state senators to deal with localized issues and in the process fragment the approach to statewide problems."

In particular, Doyle detailed his major objections to the present plan now being considered. One was that population shifts more drastically than the 5% deviation between census readings. He noted that Barre Town in Washington County grew some 40% from 1960-1970. In other words, the Board would create a disparity of some eighteen to twenty percent for the town by its plan which does not require another apportionment until 1983.

He said, "Today more than ever before we should try to develop, strenghen, and improve the institutions we have rather than destroy them." He spoke of a resolution he wrote which has been endorsed by several Vermont organizations. It calls for a Constitutional Amendment which would recognize the need to base apportionment on natural boundaries, history, and the particular associations of people in the area. This resoluation has received a favorable response from Vermont's lone Congressman, Richard Mallary, and Doyle feels that Mallary may introduce the measure into the House soon.

Announcements

DR. STRANGELOVE

Stanley Kubrick's "Dr. Strangelove, or How I Stopped Worrying and Learned to Love the Bomb" bears a striking resemblance to another real-life German speaking Presidential adviser. It's the best example of how close to home the film is.

In "Dr. Strangelove", a psychopathic Air Force general launches his own first strike against the Soviet Union for trying to pollute his "precious bodily fluids". The movie is a race against time to stop the nuclear bomb-laden planes from reaching their target and setting off a Doomsday Device which would destroy all life on earth. Enter Dr. Strangelove himself, a mechanical armed German who has risen high in American government and proceeds to tell the leaders in the War Room how they may yet survive nuclear holacaust deep in mine shafts. It is hard to forget scenes in "Dr. Strangelove" like Major Kong riding his hydrogen bomb down like a bucking bronco. Or Strangelove's mechanical hand jerking up in a Nazi salute without his control.

"Dr. Strangelove" stars Peter Sellers in the title role, George C. Scott, Kennan Wynn, and Sterling Hayden. It will be shown **Saturday, November 4 at 7, 9, and 11 pm in Dana Auditorium. Admission is 50¢.**

HOUSE RENTAL OVER HOLIDAYS

Faculty and staff members who want to rent their homes over the Christmas holidays are asked to register with the Middlebury Chamber of Commerce.

Currently, two local homes have been listed with the chamber office but there are requests for more listings since commercial establishments with housekeeping facilities are full for the holidays.

Interested faculty or staff members should contact the chamber office at 388-7579 or should visit the office at 39 Court Street.

FELLOWSHIP NOMINEES

The following nominations have been made so far for fellowships. Middlebury has nominated Laura Reinertsen for a Danforth Fellowship. This is a fellowship primarily for those who have an interest in possible future college teaching or Administration. There is a further regional selection process.

For the Watson Fellowship, which is a year's traveling fellowship, Middlebury is invited to nominate four students. Our nominees are Bill Tribe, Laura Reinertsen, Cornelia Hulswit and Clay Tedeschi. For these students there is also a further selection process on a national level.

STUDENT EXCHANGE PROGRAM

Middlebury College has recently been in contact with a number of other colleges and has agreed on a student exchange program with:

Bucknell College in Lewisburg, Pa.
St. Olaf's College in Northfield, Minn.
M.I.T. in Cambridge, Mass.
Case Western Reserve in Cleveland.

Anyone interested in a student exchange program with one of these schools should go to the Office of the Dean of Students for further information.

PEACE CORPS & VISTA

Are you majoring in French? Business? Math or Science? That makes you a prime candidate for Peace Corps service according to representatives Kathy Rick and Samuel Nyambi.

If you've worked with community groups in drug counselling, tutoring and programs like Head Start, you have an experience that VISTA thinks highly of.

Representatives will be on campus Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, November 8,9,10 in the Placement Office from 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., to talk to seniors about volunteering as an alternative to more conventional post-graduate pursuits.

Sammy, a native of the Cameroon, says that French-speaking countries in Africa need volunteers to train teachers, to work with businesses and cooperatives and to do agricultural and community-development work. Math and science majors are also needed for teacher training in many developing countries.

"The time to do Peace Corps or VISTA work has never been better," claims Kathy who points to such things as improved programs and more involvement from people in the poverty community as the kind of things that make volunteering a good experience.

"College campuses are still the main source of volunteers. We particularly want to appeal to young people and there is a huge untapped reservoir of them," said Kathy. The representative noted that interest has remained constant over the past few years although it doesn't match the surge of enthusiasm that accompanied the birth of Peace Corps and VISTA.

PULITZER WINNER TO READ POETRY

Pulitzer Prize winning poet Richard P. Wilbur will present readings from his poetry at the 43rd annual Abernathy Lecture, 8:00 p.m. Wednesday, November 8, in Dana Auditorium.

The well-known poet, who has won several awards, will read selections from both his earlier poems and more recent work.

Mr. Wilbur, who is the Olin Professor of English at Wesleyan, received the Pulitzer Prize in 1957 for **Things of This World**, his third volume of poems. That same volume also received the National Book Award for poetry in 1957 and confirmed Wilbur's status as a major contemporary poet.

EDWARDS MEMORIAL LECTURE

Tonight at 8:00 p.m. in Proctor Lounge, Professor David Gottlieb of Pennsylvania State University will deliver the William H. Edmunds Memorial Lecture. The title of the lecture, which is sponsored by the Department of Sociology-Anthropology, is **Where Have All the Young Pilgrims Gone? Gone Back to College Nearly Every One.**

The focus of Professor Gottlieb's talk will be contemporary youth in American society and what they feel and think about education, the work ethic, alienation, changing sex roles, alternate life styles, family relationships, and the like. These views of today's college students will be contrasted to those of their parents and a group of 1961 college graduates.

Setting the Record Straight: Mr. Hill on Winter Term

By JON LONOFF

"I want to be clear about Winter Term, because it seems to me, I've been so minunderstood. I'm not against it. I just think that the time that is used there in those five weeks could be better used split up and put at the end of each semester. And that's very different from saying that winter term is a disaster."

Associate Professor Robert Hill took a stand, last year, as a faculty member of the Educational Council, against Winter Term, and was subsequently attacked by colleagues and students alike for it. With the dust finally settling on that issue, Winter Term approaching and threatening storm clouds hanging over each Educational Council meeting, Robert Hill talked about all the noise made over Winter Term and a misunderstanding on the part of the noisemakers.

"Last year on the Educational Council, I got into a hassle with Winter Term. Certain students could never quite get it straight that the council at its best could only recommend things to the faculty. They had the whole thing backwards: that the council was going to abolish Winter Term. We never were going to abolish it. I was on a sub-committee that recommended that it be considered. Perhaps, we felt, it would be worth looking into the possibility that it had served its purpose, which had been as a part of the new four-one-four program to get us out of the lock-step of the five courses each term.

"I'd like to get the terms lengthened to about fourteen weeks so that there could be reading periods before exams, time outside of class to do things like a decent term paper. Winter Term is a good break for the students but not for the teachers, and I'm not really sure it is (a good break for the students). The benefits of having a ten day to two week reading period at the end of each term may be greater.

"The importance of Winter Term became very clear when talking about it in the Committee on the College. If we dropped it, Middlebury's appeal would be significantly affected. It seems it's one of its big attractions."

One of Middlebury's big attractions, for Mr. Hill, is the one-to-one professor to student relationship that a small college can offer. But many aspects of life here place strains on this relationship and Middlebury's smallness, like Winter Term, counselling loads, and committee work:

"Committees are a drag. I feel that, by and large, they are the worst single exploitation of faculty. Committees are ineffective. They don't get much done. Last spring I figured that in six years a sixth of my life was spent in committees. That's a whole year! It's not worth what you could have done it you could have had that time to teach more courses, or the same courses better."

But through committeework, Mr. Hill hopes to strengthen the one-to-one relationship. His efforts and attitudes all reflect his desire to give students the time they need with professors:

"One of the problems here is that we need more faculty. As long as Middlebury has the financial problems it's got, this hope is pretty dim. The present use of personnel is wasteful. There are areas where faculty are tremendously overburdened. There are other areas where they're not doing enough. Everybody knows this. Certain social science departments are tremendously understaffed. Even the big departments. English is always considered the "big" department. If you strip it of its peripheral people, there are about eleven left. That's not a lot for eighteen-hundred students. I think we're stretched pretty thin."

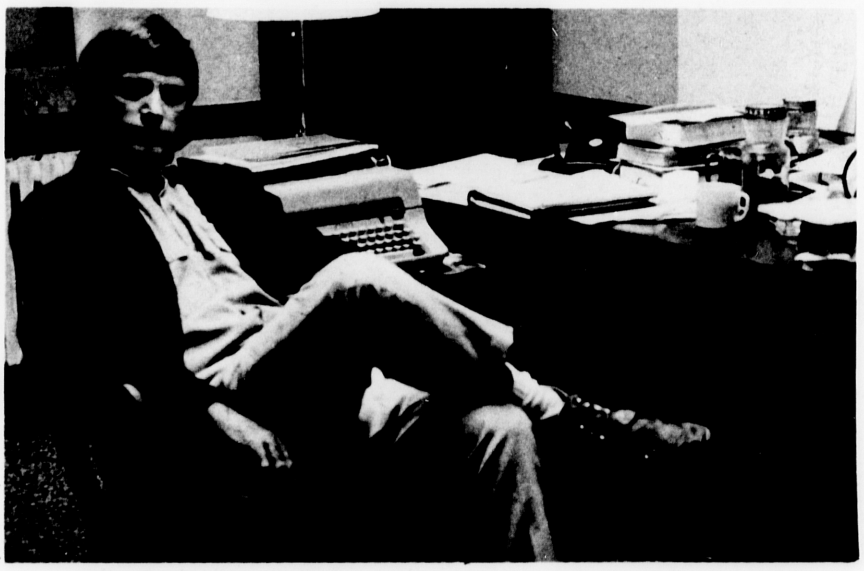


photo by wes brooks

Mr. Hill: "What a teacher really does is teach himself out of a job."

As an undergraduate at Harvard, Mr. Hill began his college career in a pre-med program but found his way to English by graduation. Two years in the navy gave him time to confirm his decision to go on to graduate school. Graduate work brought him into the sphere of the 19th century romantics. ("I almost wound up in the 18th century. It all centered on what you could stand to do a thesis on.")

His great concern for students, and the wish to spend more time with them, expresses itself in the classroom:

"My notion of a class is that what a teacher really does is teach himself out of the situation. The best classes are those where you get some kind of exchange going on between members of the class. And what does a teacher do anyway but teach himself out of a job—ideally, if you're fully successful in anything you do with a class by the end of the term you should cease to exist."

Ceasing to exist twice a year seems to please Mr. Hill. He enjoys small college teaching and being a professor:

"Sometimes you sit around and bitch to yourself about the low pay and all the rest of it. But then you think of the other side. To get paid to read books! Really its the richest part of a rich man's life. It's keeping "alive." Being in contact with minds that you know are better than yours. To do that over your lifetime is quite worthwhile."

"As soon as you elect college teaching over the University," Mr. Hill summarized, "You've opted for the classroom, for the individual contact. I'm committed to what I'm doing. I wouldn't want to do anything else!"

Professor Hill, who will be spending his Winter Term "in committee," proposed as his Winter course an in-depth study of the dung hills of Ethiopia. To his delight, many students and teachers took it seriously.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION: A CAMPUS SURVEY

By KATHIE MEIZNER

In a **Campus** poll October 26 of 322 students here, 63% of those questioned supported Senator George McGovern in the upcoming presidential election,17% supported President Richard Nixon, and another 12% were still undecided. 8% said that they are not voting or are voting for other candidates.

The poll seemed to reveal a general disillusionment with politics and with both of the candidates on the part of many of the students.

Factors and issues listed by the students as most influential on their choice of candidate centered on the war in Vietnam and on the nation's economy. Many students seemed to find the choice one of 'the lesser of two evils' 'I sincerely doubt the honesty and integrity of anyone who has gone through the political machinations that seem to be a prerequisite to candidacy',said one non-voter. Another student asked ironically, 'All politicians who get anywhere are of necessity corrupt, right?'

We questioned the students on their predictions of the outcome of this election. Only nine of the McGovern supporters said that they foresaw a victory for their candidate. None of the Nixon supporters predicted such a victory, although a few could not comment. Many of the students believed that the race would be a surprisingly close one. One student predicted "another 1960 Kennedy--Nixon contest with McGovern winning","deciding state will be Illinois". Most said they thought the political ties of Middlebury students are with McGovern, although many said that the Nixon minority is sizable. Twenty said that they thought student affiliations are split evenly, and ten believed that Middlebury students are aligned with the Republican party and with Nixon.

Distrust of Nixon

Those students who supported McGovern listed overwhelmingly the situation in Vietnam and Indochina as an important factor in their decision. The economy was also listed frequently, as was the problem of corruption in the government. A general distrust of Nixon seemed to be a primary factor for many students, who lauded McGovern's frankness and honesty and complained about the "secretive policies" of the Nixon administration. Only four of those polled voiced concern that McGovern is beginning to look "more and more like Nixon", and another few said that they would cast votes for McGovern more as a protest against Nixon's policies and administration than anything else. Other factors listed by McGovern supporters were dealings with big business, women's rights, ecology, and Nixon's Supreme Court appointments. McGovern's strongest point as seen by hs supporters, is his foreign policy position, on which he was rated good or excellent. Students tended to see him as being weakest in his economic stand, with about half rating him good or excellent here, and half fair or poor.

McGovern's "Impracticality"

Among those who preferred Nixon, the economy was a slightly larger issue than Vietnam, Vietnam and foreign policy mentioned second and third in frequency. Many said they felt that the present peace settlement in Southeast Asia would be a factor in assuring Nixon's re-election. Nixon supporters also cited Nixon's past record, McGovern's "impracticality and idealism" and the shakiness of McGovern's campaign. Relations with China and the USSR were also mentioned. Among the Nixon supporters, their candidate was rated the weakest on his domestic policy, a minority rating him good or better in this area. Nixon also received the greatest amount of support from his followers on his foreign policy stand.

Lack of Faith

The three students who stated their support for candidates other than Nixon and McGovern were split between Linda Jenness of the Socialist Party John Schmitz of the American Party, and Senator Edmund Muskie.

A majority of those students who remain undecided said that a lack of faith in either candidate had kept them from choosing.

And Alan Levy said,"I just don't believe in polls anymore".

Notes on the Nation:

George McGovern: A Call for Rebirth of Ideals

BY ALAN LEVY

It is only a very few days before America makes its decision between George McGovern and Richard Nixon. If the polls are correct, the election is already over and Richard Nixon will return to the White House for another four years. I choose, however, not to place my trust in the Jimmy the Greeks, and insist that the winner of an election is only the winner when the votes are tallied.

A Personal Statement

Before I continue, I feel it incumbent upon myself to make a personal statement. I have become very intensely and emotionally involved with this election and committed, both intellectually and emotionally, to George McGovern. My commitment to George McGovern stems from two vital considerations. First, I have a deep and abiding dislike for Richard Nixon, as a President and as a man; that dislike has both its emotional and rational elements. Second, I am convinced that George McGovern would make a truly excellent President, and a man good for America. As a student of politics, I am interested in this election, but more importantly, I am interested in this election because I consider myself a thinking, believing and caring person. My thoughts, my beliefs and my cares are antithetical, in large measure, to what Richard Nixon represents. I believe that America can be a good and moral nation, and I believe in the fundamental principles of this Union as expressed by Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and by the Founding Fathers in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. I also believe that for those who love the principles on which this nation stands, Richard Nixon must be defeated.

My friends will probably be glad when this election is over, so my harangues can be ended for the time being. I admit to being frustrated and confused. I admit that it is hard to understand why large elements of the American population are not upset over the manners and character of the Nixon years—and this is not simply a question of people agreeing with my particular viewpoint. Richard Nixon is a man who is remarkably successful at bringing out the worst in good people. America is an exhausted nation; exhausted from the turmoil and strife of the 1960's and unfortunately the exhaustion is being manifested in a spiritual and political malaise. We are a tired nation——tired of constantly examining our values, tired of constantly discussing where the nation is going and how it is going to get there.Yet these are fundamentally important questions. The radical left, I think, makes a mistake when it compares the Nixon administration to the Soviet Union or any other totalitarian regime. The United States, even under Richard Nixon, is still a free nation. But the American experiment is a nation founded by idealists, who combined their idealistic principles with a strong sense of the practical. It is very clear that we are not what we can be, we are not as good as we can be——andthis is the most important consideration, not whether we are as bad as the Soviet Union. It is this theme that McGovern addressed himself to in his Vietnam address when he called on the people to help "America become America again," or in his acceptance speech in July when he called, "Come Home America."

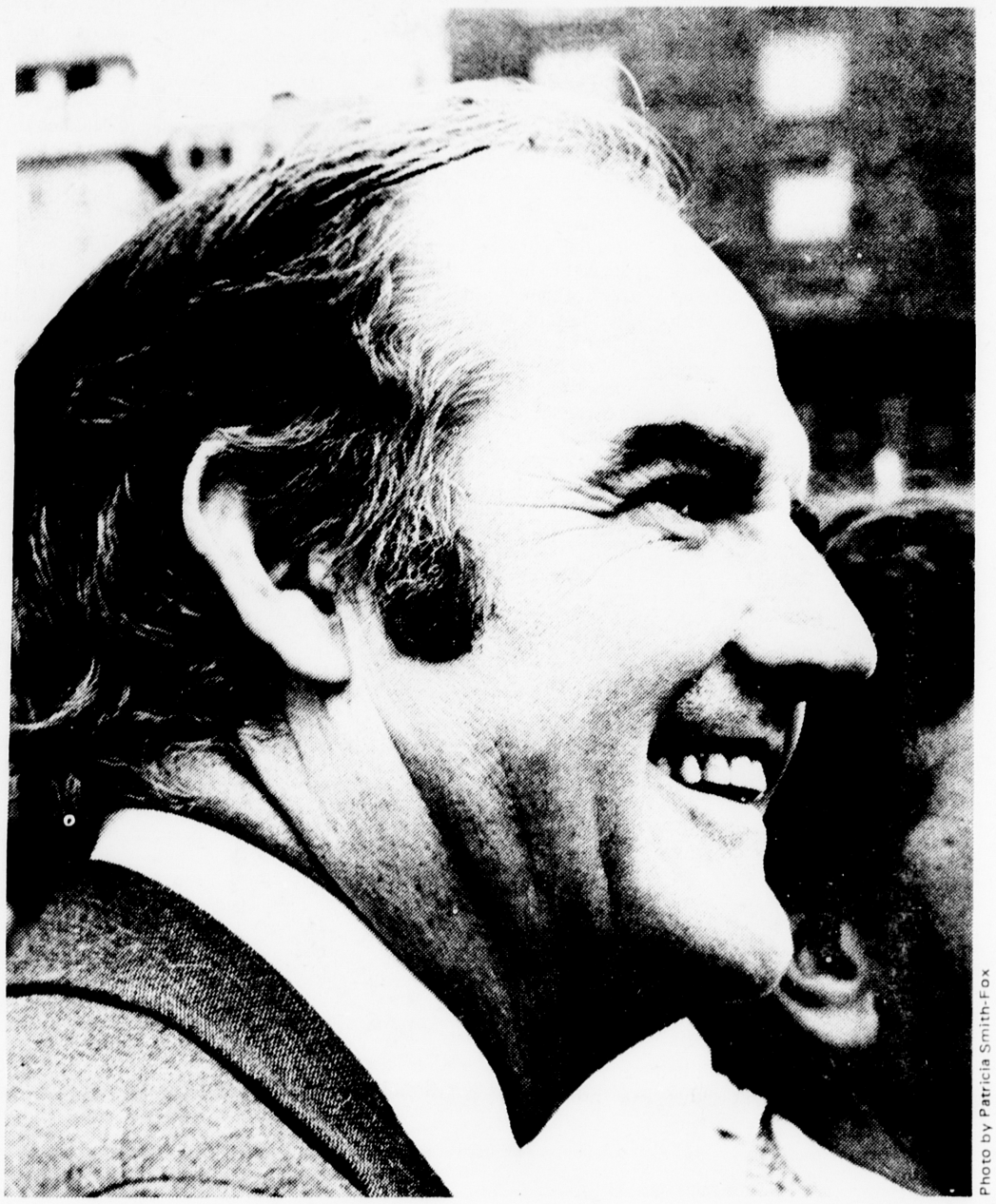


Photo by Patricia Smith-Fox

Nixon and "The Enemy"

Dean O'Brien spoke of spending his entire adult life voting against Richard Nixon. Nixon's entire career, said O'Brien is centered around 'The Enemy.' The enemy has changed over the course of Nixon's career, but Mr. O'Brien struck an empathetic note when he claimed he was just tired of always having to have an 'enemy.'

Clearly one of the most important issues in this campaign is the character of the Nixon administration, and the people who compose it.

Item: President Nixon, several months ago, made a statement to the effect that the U.S. could turn Vietnam into a puddle within a month. The statement was evidently delivered to indicate the magnanimity of the U.S. bombing policy. And, of course, annihilating the country you are supposed to be saving would solve the problem of how to get a democracy to Vietnam.

> "There has been a vacuum in leadership in the United States during the Nixon years, and certainly a lack of moral and ethical guidance."

At last Wednesday's Teach-In for McGovern, the statements of all the professors were good, but two in particular impressed me. Professor Robert Gleason of the Chemistry Department told the audience that he was a registered Republican who plans to vote for Mcgovern. Dr. Gleason said that, "I don't trust Nixon," and that he does "trust McGovern" and for Mr. Gleason, trust is a dominant consideration. I thank Dr. Gleason for being a living example of Republicans for McGovern; I am willing to bet there may be as many Republicans for McGovern come November 7 as there are Democrats fo Nixon, even after all the loud-mouthing and distortion breeding of the latter group.

Item: The entire manner in which the Nixon non-campaign has been staged should be a national bone of contention. Nixon, it is true, has the duties of the Presidency, but the American system requires the President to run for reelection; it is not an automatic right. Probably due to his advisors' insistence that he tone down personal involvement for fear of backlash, the President himself has been very secluded. He has delivered a total of six-15 minute radio addresses, two press conferences since August, and only four or five overt political trips during the course of the campaign. In not one of the addresses the President has made, has he mentioned the name of Senator McGovern. Instead, he refers obliquely to "those who espouse the philosophy of..." or at best, a reference to "my opponent."

Item: The entire Nixon campaign seems to be previewing for a run on Broadway; there is very much the nature of a staging of the whole affair, almost a pro forma campaign running through the motions. In Atlanta, when the President was being cheered by thousands, modern day technology was supplying the machine-power for another tradition. A machine, located on the roof of a building, shredded paper fed into it and proceeded to spew forth confetti in tremendous amounts over the route of the motorcade. Nothing seems to be sacred any more.

Item: McGovern was on a Sunday afternoon press panel show last week, when ABC commentator Frank Reynolds announced to the Senator that the following set of questions had been submitted by the White House. McGovern, a bit incredulous, agreed to answer the questions. McGovern remarked, quite rightly, that he considered this approach to be a rather insufficient substitute for a public debate between the candidates. One wonders why it is that Nixon allows his surrogates to submit questions to the opposition in such a fashion. In a sense, it seems rather a slap in the face to the American electoral process, and a further indication of the Nixon Administration's haughtiness and its feeling that it can remain above being accountable to the American people in a proper fashion.

The items could go on and on; the calibre of the advertising used by the Democrats for Nixon, the careful and conscious distortion of McGovern's positions by Nixon and his surrogates on the campaign stump--by use of erroneous statistics and perverted interpretations; the President's criticisms of the opinion makers of this country who refuse to step in line on "difficult decisions" the President makes. There is the impression one receives that Nixon is almost offended at the need to carry on a campaign--after all hasn't the President proved his worth?

Leadership Vacuum

There has been a vacuum in leadership in the United States during the Nixon years, and certainly a lack of moral and ethical guidance. One of the strangest

paradoxes in this campaign is the conception that Nixon is the candidate that has exhibited leadership qualifications. McGovern's lack of leadership is pointed out, by some, in the Eagleton affair. Nixon, with all the powers of the Presidency, all the investigatory agencies under his disposal, made two nominations to the Supreme Court of such obvious inferior quality, and another nomination of highly dubious quality, that the Senate, not often prone to bucking the President on nominations, vetoed both Haynsworth and Carswell. Is there not a difference between a nomination made under the pressure of a nominating convention and a nomination made leisurely over months deliberation with the opportunity for rational, thoughtful analysis? The Nixon history of appointees to the Court can hardly be considered a sterling example of leadership.

As a result of lack of presidential leadership and initiative,the Nixon years show a singular lack of progress in domestic affairs. The President, in a great fanfare, proposed the Family Assistance Program and then discreetly, let it die after it served its public relations purpose. With the nine bills vetoed this week, the President has vetoed more than 41 bills since the start of his administration; this is the same amount as was vetoed by Kennedy and Johnson together in their combined eight years of office. Many of Nixon's vetoes were on "human needs"bills or Health, Education and Welfare allotments. H.E.W. bills are always considered inflationary; somehow, Congress has never passed a defense appropriation bill that the President has considered "inflationary."

"As a result of lack of presidential leadership and initiative, the Nixon years show a singular lack of progress in domestic affairs."

There has been a steady erosion of constitutional principles and their application during the Nixon years. As Congress adjourned, it passed an act not giving the President specific authority to hold spending at or below the $250 billion ceiling he requested. After Congress quit, the President announced he would assume the responsibility anyway, claiming in his judgment, it was constitutional.

The Nixon Administration's willingness to selectively apply First Amendment rights is a threat to additional Constitutional processes and liberties. What scares me the most is that it seems as if some people in this country would willingly give up their rights, as expressed in the Bill of Rights, if it would mean the country could have "law and order." There was law and order in the streets of Nazi Germany--I speak only for myself, but I would rather suffer, trying to find other solutions to the problem of crime, than live in that kind of society with that kind of law and order. The late Justice Robert H. Jackson said: "We can afford no liberties with liberty itself."

The moral decay of the nation is also distressing. When American bombers hit the French diplomatic mission in Hanoi, Defense Secretary Laird tried to intimate that it was not necessarily American bombers that performed the act. It was not until the head of the mission died as a result of injuries incurred during the bombing that the U.S. officially accepted responsibility for the bombing. But no U.S. official made any form of apology to the French government or accepted responsibility for anything other than the bombing itself. Noam Chomsky talks of the formulation of the "problems" of war in purely technical terms. Chomsky writes: "Since the problems are only technical, it is an easy step to explain atrocities in terms of stupidity and error rather than criminal intent." Chomsky is speaking of the inhumanity of technology. This idea can be applied to the bombing of dikes in North Vietnam. The U.S. claims it is not bombing dikes; however, Vietnamese military sites happen to be built alongside dikes. As a result, it does not matter whether the U.S. is consciously bombing the dikes or not, the result is the same. In "Man of La Mancha," Don Quixote's sidekick, Sancho, is talking to Aldonza, the whore and says: "Whether the stone hits the pitcher, or the pitcher hits the stone, it's going to be bad for the pitcher." The analogy of the dike-bombing seems to be the same. We are simply talking about an inhuman callousness on the part of those who decide on bombing policy for Asian lives.

Corruption in Government

Finally, there is the consideration of corruption in government. There is now indication, based on in-depth investigative reporting by newspapers around the country, that the Nixon administration is steeped in corruption. First, there was the Watergate affair, now there is evidence that White House aides were involved in a sabotage ring against the Democrats with the President's appointments secretary directly involved. There is a primary consideration of why, with the President maintaining such a substantial lead in the public opinion polls, do the Republicans feel it necessary to pursue such means in the first place? Is it because they see themselves as above the law, or feel secure enough that not very many people around the country will consider their corruption a notable event? This is indicative of the character of the men that Nixon surrounds himself with, and an indication of the lack of control he exerts. In all the Republican statements on this corruption question, not one has been an actual denial of the occurrence of the event. When Senator Eagleton was dropped from the ticket, George McGovern accepted full responsibility for the nomination and for the final dismissal, although McGovern himself did not do the actual research on Eagleton. Why will President Nixon not go on national television and disassociate himself from the corruption in his administration? This is the mark of a true leader--one who accepts the responsibility for the actions of his subordinates or as Harry Truman noted, "The buck stops here."

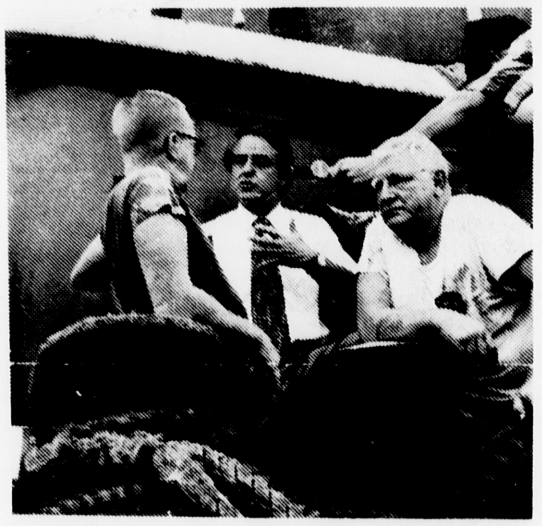
The necessary inference in the absence of such Presidential statement could be two: either the President is aware of the corruption and intends to do something about it--after the election, or the President is aware of the corruption and is somehow involved in it himself and does not particularly relish the thought of self- incrimination. There is too much solid evidence available to claim that the corruption charges have no basis in fact. The President has a moral and ethical, as well as a legal obligation to set the record straight on the corruption, or accept culpability for the same. Under the law, if you are aware that a murder has taken place and you do not report such murder, you become an accessory to the crime and, as such, become liable for a prison sentence. The President's responsibility is no less clear.

Vietnam Settlement

Finally, there is the question of the recent disclosures of a forthcoming Vietnam settlement. Leaving aside the fact that these disclosures come mere days before the national election, one wonders whether the peace conditions being achieved now would be any different than peace conditions that could have been achieved four years ago. If there would have been a difference, is that difference worth the cost in human tragedy and suffering? This is the oft-asked question that deserves an answer. A recent letter to a magazine said that the most important votes in this election will be votes that cannot be made. They are the votes of the men who have died in Vietnam while Nixon was President. Can the President of the United States tell the survivors of the GI's who died that their sons or husbands died for the United States, or for democracy,or for South Vietnam? It would be a terrible thing for the United States to admit that, perhaps, these men died in vain. But it might be the surest way to insure that the U.S. would never again enter into another "Vietnam War." Anthony Lewis, in the **New York Times**, quoted Robert Southey's poem, "The Battle of Blenheim," to indicate the lack of tangible gain or worthwhile purpose in prolonging the war:

"But what good came of it at last?"
Quoth Little Peterkin.
"Why that I cannot tell," said he;
"But 'twas a famous victory."

My vote in this election is based on an anti-Nixon consideration, but it is fundamentally a pro-McGovern vote, based on my perception of Senator McGovern as a decent and good man first, a man who espouses beliefs and philosophies with which I agree, and a man who I believe could provide a positive leadership relying on what is good in man rather than appealing to what is worst in man.



.....Campaigning 1972

McGovern announces for Presidency

George McGovern announced his intention to seek the Presidency, 22 months before Election Day on January 18, 1971. At that time, McGovern said:

"And through my candidacy I intend to offer the American people a choice--not between parties or ideologies, not between liberal and conservative or right and left. The choice is whether our civilization can serve the freedom and happiness of every citizen, or whether we will become the ever more helpless servants of a society we have raised up to rule our lives."

McGovern's candidacy,at the start, was very much based on his opposition to the War in Vietnam. He was given virtually no chance to receive the Democratic nomination. But McGovern persevered through the primaries and through organizational effectiveness, snared enough delegates to capture the nomination.

No matter who was nominated, the fight against Richard Nixon would have been very tough. It is this author's contention that McGovern has, in a sense, been penalized for his lack of a Kennedy-like charisma. But it is exactly this which makes me believe in George McGovern. As a caveat, let me state

continued on p. 19

Photo by Bob McNeely

FROG HOLLOW CENTER

By DEBBIE SMITH

On Friday, October 27 and Saturday, October 28, the workers of Frog Hollow Craft Center invited the public to investigate the opportunities which the Center provides for participation in art. There was quite a difference between the clean, cultured, coffee-perfumed atmosphere of the main floor gallery and the dusty, roaring, suffocating air of the basement foundry; one could get a good feeling for what art is all about by inspecting both the process and the product.

Since October 15, the gallery has been exhibiting work by members of the Champlain Valley Arts Association, a group of local artists who might be considered "serious amateurs"; that is, they are serious about their work but they don't make their living from it. Their show, which ended October 30, was juried by the Association itself. (a jury in art is a group of people who judge all art pieces submitted on the basis of workmanship, and on what will sell in the gallery). Usually the gallery is juried by artists from the area, and application for the opportunity to exhibit is open to anyone.

The exhibition consisted of watercolors, oils, acrylics, and scratchboard paintings by the Association artists. Also shown was work by resident artists Dick Wissler (pottery and bronze sculpture), Clarisse Schecter (silver), Peter Laffin (metal-working) and kent Miller (foundry).

In addition to the work of the "serious amateurs", some of the work of the children who take free art courses at the Center was shown, notably a large colorful conglomeration of weaving, texture materials, styrofoam, and apple crate and a bird's nest which the children called "sculpture".

Downstairs is a long, bare room **filled** with pottery. One can watch artists working on the wheel or just dabbling with clay. The operation of the wheel is fascinating to watch, if you can resist the urge to plunge your hands into the smooth, shiny clay and feel it slip swiftly through your hands.

The basement contains a foundry for "lost wax casting". The furnace blazes away at around 250 degrees, and you can watch artists deftly manipulating crucibles of molten bronze as they pour it into the molds. It's exciting to watch and Kent Miller and his helpers are more than willing to talk about their work and explain what's going on.

If you haven't got the money to enroll in an art course at Frog Hollow, the least you can do is go down and explore the Center. The exhibits are good, the people friendly, and the atmosphere provides a satisfying escape from the tedium of books and papers.

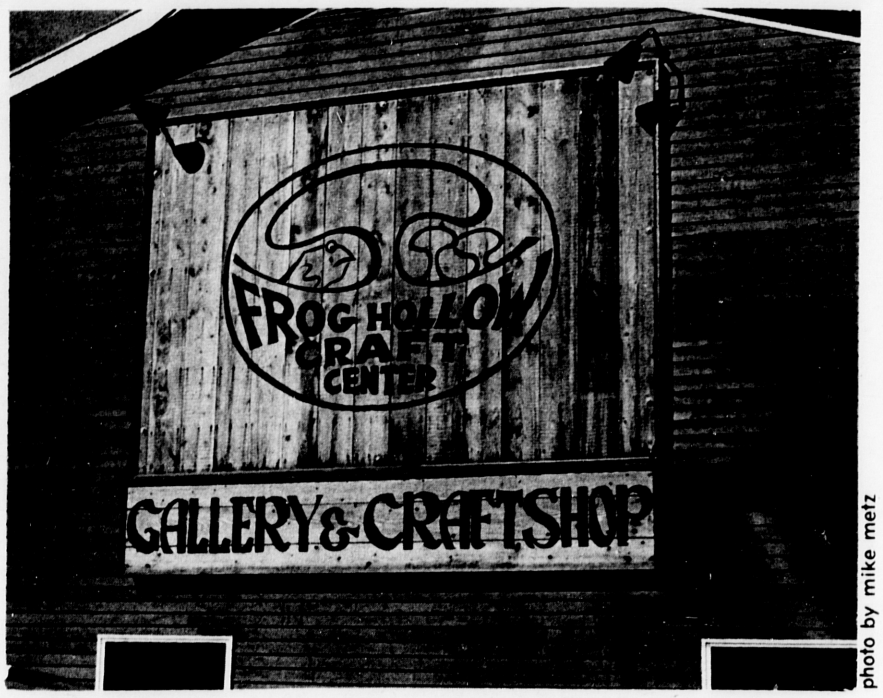


photo by mike metz

"Go ask them for your name..."

The Poetry of Robert Hayden

By STANLEY FIELDS

Robert Hayden, decsribed as the "voice of a man of cultivation, the voice of a profoundly religious man, the voice of a poet", gave readings of his poetry at Middlebury last Friday. His style combined elements of both European-American and African-American heritages. His range was from ballads to blues.

Speaking in a soft, often sad, tone, the poet began with "Mystery Boy Looks for Kin in Nashville". Mr. Hayden said that he too felt he was looking for people, like the unknown teenager of the poem. Much of his work, in fact, concerns the search for who he is and where he belongs. This poem ended with the haunting "We'll go ask them for your name again".

One of the most powerful of his poems dealt with Harriet Tubman. With a driving, breathless rhythm, Mr. Hayden told of people who wanted "no more auction blocks". His words rushed along like those escaping in the darkness, running, entering a new world, bound for freedom.

Another work concerned Malcolm X, whom the poet felt was starting to see that the struggle for racial equality is the human struggle for justice. The poem described the various changes within Malcolm X as he saw "a false dawn of vision" and then "became his people's anger". Finally he "became much more than there was time for him to be."

In a less serious tone, the poet read "October" which celebrated the birth of his daughter. He remarked humorously that every autumn he sees the beautiful colors of nature and expects to write an inspired poem but never is able to. In "Dance the Orange", he pictured the idea of experiencing something totally and in "The Performers", the circus-like routine of office window washers.

One of Mr. Hayden's final readings was "The Diver", described as a personal poem. Based on the activities of Jacques Cousteau, it tells of entering a sunken wreck. There is a metaphorical meaning, the poet said, but he left it to his audience to find it.

Robert Hayden is a poet discovered "too late"; he wrote for almost thirty years before he won his first prestigious prize in the 1960s. But now many people are enjoying the beautiful and forceful imagery and the undefinable spirit of his work. It was a stirring experience to hear him speak.

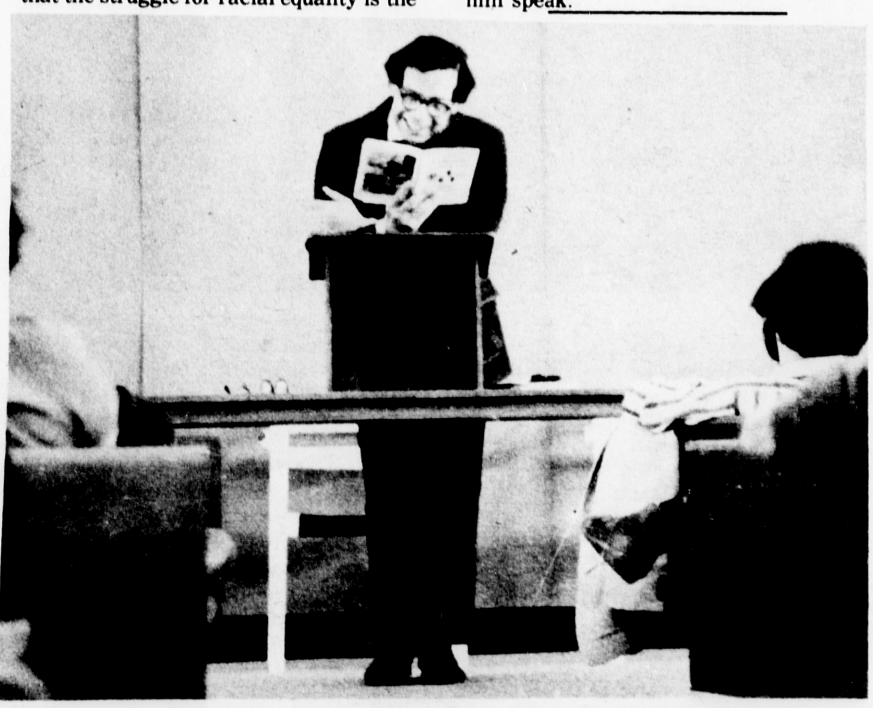


photo by peter wortmann

← Robert Hayden enjoying his own poetry.

Grievance Committee-
Bitch Box Inc.

By MARCY LARMON

Last Thursday, October 26, the Grievance Committee had a complaint of its own—somebody had stolen the Bitch Box from the mailroom. After some debate on the possible reasons someone might have had for wanting his very own Bitch Box (It goes with his room? It's a status symbol? He has a **lot** ot problems?), it was decided that a new Bitch Box will be put in the mailroom, and there will also be one in the office so that students can now address complaints to "Bitch Box" and just drop them in the Campus Mail.

The problem of selection of college honors was then discussed. The present point system is designed to honor exceptional work, even if only in certain areas, rather than consistently **good** work. For this purpose it seems to work well, but its fairness has been questioned. The Grievance Committee intends to investigate it further and has also sent the problem to the Education Working Group.

Dollar bill changing machines were requested for laundry rooms. No action was taken as it was felt that change is available elsewhere and machines are too expensive.

A request to have wheat germ served at meals was sent to the Dining Halls Working Group.

On the complaint that the Munchie Men (a service of the Chi Psi Fraternity) come to the dorms too late, John Webb was assigned to request them to come earlier, preferably before 11:00 pm.

The bike shelter question is still unresolved. Instead of shelters, racks may be built in the basement of some dorms. John Webb will see Mr. Ross again.

On the complaint on October 19 that the Gameroom wasn't open on Sundays, Shelley Maclay reported that it now will be.

In other action on the Gameroom, she said that the Foosball machine is being repaired. Anne Fischer is investigating the prices of additional machines for the room. The Committee decided to create a Gameroom Working Group, headed by Bob Fielding, to work on improvements in the room.

Shelley Maclay saw Mr. Tall concerning new records in the jukebox, and as a result a record list will be sent for new selections.

On the Chateau's request for cable TV on October 19, John Webb reported that a special antenna already exists but is ineffective. Prices for installing the cable and the possibility of improving the present equipment are being investigated.

On the complaint that movie prices are too high, MCAB replied that all prices are held at 25¢-50¢ (break-even point) except those permitted by the finance committee as fund raisers.

On the complaint that teachers held classes overtime, a notice was sent to all teachers from the Dean.

On the complaint that cleaners are missing in some dorms, new bags are necessary for old cleaners which will replace the missing ones soon.

Anne Fischer will see Mr. Ross about the possibility of more TV's being made available.

During Parents Weekend signs were posted requesting silence in Warner, where GRE's were taken. Requests were also broadcast over WRMC.

New grievances included a request for cooking facilities in every dorm. Marcy Larmon will see Mr. Bridges about this possibility. It is also referred to Dining Halls working group.

Starr dorm has no laundry facilities. John Webb will inquire about possibilities at the Service Building.

It was requested that Ross Lounge and the connecting rooms should be improved, especially the light and heating, to make itmore comfortable for studying. Bob Fielding will see Mr. Cummins in the Service Building.

WRMC's thermometer was stolen. No action was taken by the Committee as it was felt the station should purchase a new one itself.

A suggestion was heard that at least more than one dining hall should remain open from 6:30 until 7:00. Referred to Dining Halls Working Group.

Fraternities are planning to offer meal ticket memberships to girls as soon as possible. However it is understood that the College will not grant full rebates to any girls. This problem is being investigated by the Committee.

The Grievance Committee meets every Thursday at 5:00 in Proctor Lounge and anyone is welcome. Problems or complaints may be brought to the meeting, put in the Bitch Box, mailed, or given to individual Grievance Committee members.

Grievance Committee: Frank Pallone, chairman, Box 1222; Shelley Maclay, Box 786; Dave Tatgenhorst, Box 718; Marcy Larmon, Box 1127; Robin Burnham, Box 742; Kathy Frazer, Box 1054; Lance Collister, Box 608; Dick Sclove, Box 1086; John Webb, Box 1344; Keith Oberg, Box 728; Bob Fielding, Box 716; Jonathan Keck, Box 946; Ann Fischer, Box 1419.

If It's Roast Beef — It's Sunday

By LUCIA SOLORZANO

Mr. Gordon Bridges has quite a job on his hands and has had for the past seventeen years. As Director of Dining and Residence Halls, he is directly responsible for the food served on campus, including setting up the menus and taking care of their balance and suitability. The menus are, in his words, "centered about both nutrition and cost... if the food is not used up within 48 hours, it is frozen and used at a later date... we just can't throw away leftovers, it affects the cost too much."

Approximately how much an average student meal costs is left to the individual mathematician's inquisitiveness and love of long division. "You take the board rate for one year and about 55% goes for food." This figure, however, as Mr. Bridges pointed out, in only the "raw" figure for food, not including the costs of preparation and even then the cost varies from student to student. One example Mr. Bridges cited was a student who after seven pork chops became angry because they wouldn't give him anymore. He had more than eaten his food costs.

As in any institution, the pressures upon the dining services are usually rather strong and tend towards being unfavorable. Mr. Bridges felt that the overall reaction to the food at Middlebury was favorable. When questioned as to what has appeared to be the lessened quality of the food within the past few weeks, however, Mr. Bridges made an interesting observation: rather than the meals' qualities which has dropped, it was instead the students' attitudes and spirits at this time of year, i.e. midterms. Another time when students complain more about the food is the week before Christmas vacation. The week after vacation, though, the students notice an improvement again, although Mr. Bridges assures that nothing has been changed about the meals themselves.

Within overall student preferences, there is also the split between the sexes and, this election year, between the political parties. Many womern feel that institutional meals are obviously cantered about the male population and their need to fill up on starchy food. Mr. Bridges, however, believes that "everything we have is geared to the girls: salad, cottage cheese, yogurt." He further pointed out that even on the starchiest days, spaghetti for example, "we still have all the others." Until about ten years ago, though, there were two separate serving areas: three buildings for the women and two for the men. However, when Proctor was built in 1960, the women requested that the sexes share the same building and the same menus. With women in mind again, Middlebury , for example, "is not physically capable of making a souffle....it must be immediately served upon preparation."

With lettuce in at least Democratic Party headlines this year, Middlebury "is using more lettuce than we ever have." This lettuce, however, is union lettuce; "you just cannot buy non-union lettuce." The reason is that it is too expensive. Neither does Middlebury depend upon a lettuce fund for her daily supply of lettuce, a rumor quite unpopular on the Middlebury campus. There is no lettuce fund, or any other such fund on the campus. "This is a misconception." As Mr. Bridges stressed, food funds are actually not as common as students rumor them to be. The popular idea behind food funds is that someone leaves money to a college with the particular stipulation that it be used to provide a certain food at each meal or however often he feels necessary. There may be some of these funds around, but Mr. Bridges himself could only recall one. This was at Johns Hopkins University Faculty Club where a man left the stipulation that sherbet or ice cream be served daily, yet as Mr. Bridges added, "even then the school had to pay for it."

Still left are three traditions at Middlebury, their desirability depending from which side you are viewing them: 1) the Sunday dinner, 2) stealing mugs and 3) checking I.D.'s. Discussing the Sunday dinner first, it has been a "tradition" at Middlebury to serve the big meal Sunday evening though many schools prefer either Saturday night or Sunday noon. Roast beef, lamb, and steak have proved to be the workable favorites, but the high prices of meat have prevented steak from making its '72-'73 debut. Mr. Bridges hopes, however, to be able to get some soon.

Traditions with less pride behind them are the mug and I.D. situations. Prolonged borrowing of mugs and other utensils has gone on at Middlebury for quite awhile, yet Mr. Bridges feels it has increased over the last few years. E.Q. has posted signs in Proctor urging students to return mugs and reminding them it is their money being used to purchase more, yet apparently few students are getting the message. If students don't bring these utensils back, Mr. Bridges can forsee only two solutions: Middlebury will either have to keep buying more which the students do eventually pay for or the school will once more have to resort to paper cups and other paper supplies. The latter solution, however, would not be welcomed too warmly by E.Q. nor should it be by any ecologically consciencious students.

With muglifting freer, though, I.D. checking is not; the number alone is not sufficient, you must now be prepared to show your I.D. The reason behind a stricter checking is that too many people were sneaking meals. Mr. Bridges states, that complaints of this came from students who resented having to pay board while large numbers were getting meals without paying. This tightened security has cut down on the problem a lot, Mr. Bridges feels, and yet in view of student complaints here, it is much stricter at other schools. Many places do not allow seconds for these reasons or barely give sufficient helpings the first time.

It has been seen, then, that students complaints do register results and provided that suggestions are within economic means and the physical capabilities of the kitchens, Mr. Bridges is open to grievances. The yogurt and raisins were just such a victory. When Mr. Bridges found that "we could make the yogurt ourselves, it was okay." Otherwise Middlebury could not have afforded it. But wouldn't you really rather save it up for Sunday night steak?

Senior photos for the yearbook will be taken on November 6 through 9. This is the only time the photographers will be here. Sign-up sheets for advance appointments are located by the Proctor Hall Information Desk.

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WHY I'M SUPPORTING MCGOVERN... MORE OR LESS

Before I sent away my absentee ballot a few days ago, I thought through one last time the merits and weaknesses of both presidential candidates. Somehow my coming from a Republican middle-class background made me think twice; I'm really all for what are considered traditionally republican values– – the work ethic, free-enterprise, and the dignity of the individual to mention a few, but somehow neither the Republican Party nor their candidate seems to hold these idealistic and almost moral qualities I find so important.

The chief difference between McGovern and Nixon, it seems to me, is their disparity of interests. Time and again, Nixon has acted not for the good of the nation but for himself– – his reputation, his campaign, or his political interests. I find it surprising that people believe that Nixon **wanted** to go to China or that he **wants** to end the war. Almost all of his important acts and decisions have come not at a time when they were needed, but at a time when they were politically advantageous. Nixon, in effect, utilizes national crises to his own advantage.

McGovern, on the other hand, is honest about his motives, so honest that he seems almost unbelievable. I feel that he isn't searching for power nor is he seeking the "royal" status which Nizon has achieved. In an intellectual kind of way, McGovern is striving for the truth; his proposals are idealistic and often seem irrational, but they represent a deeply-felt desire for positive change. I can't say that McGovern is completely altruistic and unselfish, but I feel that he is searching for realistic solutions to our problems while Nixon is merely greedy for power.

Granted, I am not a political scientist nor am I an economist. I know enough, however, not to blame Nixon for such things as inflation when the reforms of Nixonomics seemed to have held things fairly steady and have kept my own family economically well-off. Nor would I be quick to criticize Nixon's foriegn policy– – relative stability has been maintained under the Nixon administration. Of course, the war sickens and embarrasses me. It is a wound which has been painful; its scars, when and if formed, will be with us for a long time. If Nixon does end the war, I think I will be more sad than I will be happy.

Nixon, then, could almost be considered an adequate leader until one asks what he **could** have done. Certainly his achievements seem impressive, but I question his underlying sense of morality and desire for national improvement. Nixon, the man, is a politician and little else; if he manages to do something beneficial, it comes about only because it helps Nixon or his elite. Nixon seems concerned only with crises; McGovern seems to care about the state of the country– – the national consciousness. Nixon involves himself only with politics while McGovern, I feel, really senses or tries to sense those things with which Americans are displeased.

Throughout his campaign, McGovern has been appealing to this vague feeling of dissatisfaction, and as a result, he often changes his proposals and readjusts his goals. I am more than slightly disquieted by some parts of McGovern's platform, especially his economic reforms, yet I feel that, unlike Nixon who decides policy in secret and very seldom gives the public tha whole picture, McGovern, if elected, would test his ideas with the American people. McGovern could be an entirely new kind of leader– – one who is not a politician as we would think of one, but rather a man with power who still has a deep sense of popular opinion and responsibility to the people. There is potentiality in McGovern which I do not see in Nixon. Perhaps when I vote for McGovern I am voting for a redefinement of the entire role of President.

So, when if comes down to it I'm voting for an ideal. The ideal is that maybe, somehow, our country can be run honestly, openly, and rationally by a man who desires little for himself and a lot for the nation, a man who admits mistakes and is open to growth. Perhaps McGovern is the man. I can only hope.

R.A.V.

REVIEW YOU *ARE* A GOOD MAN CHARLIE BROWN!

By ALEX ELSON

In last week's newspaper, John Rathman was quoted as saying that, "You're a Good Man Charlie Brown" is "the type of show which is almost impossible to dislike." I will admit that in spite of this observation it was with vague feelings of apprehension that I attended the Friday night performance of the musical. "Charlie Brown" is a show that demands a particular style both in the acting and in the staging in order for it to be successful. Any form of comedy whether it be sophisticated high comedy or broad slapstick automatically presupposes an acute sense of timing on the part of the actors; without this instinctual knowledge of pacing both within the individual line and within entire scenes, a show that might actually possess great potential seems instead flabby and lifeless.

The action must flow constantly and smoothly; this applies especially in a revue where continuity is a problem by virtue of the choppy structure of this type of show. We must never have a chance to tune out between scenes; it is the directors' job to make sure that the pace never lags, and that the staging and individual performances are tight and "slick." A good comedy, like any well-written play, should carry the audience along with it, but if the pacing is flawed by comic business that doesn't add up, one becomes bored and starts killing time by looking at the costumes.

Needless to say I was never forced to resort to this tactic; what the company lacked in terms of technique they completely made up for in their enthusiasm and spirit. It is always a pleasure to see good, solid ensemble playing particularly when it is obvious that the various members of the cast were working together as a team rather than as a series of individual prima donnas. Clark Gesner's book captures well that special brand of humor which has become Charles Schultz's trademark. His characters can be terribly naive yet disturbingly astute as they attempt to overcome their day-to-day trials and tribulations.

The entire cast performed well; this is not a show where underplaying is possible, the characters are for the most part stereotypical and therefore larger than life. The actors created people that were instantly recognizable and then proceeded to play themfor all Charlie Brown as a part is probably the most difficult in the show; he represents a sort of childlike everyman and as a result could seem blah in comparison to the five strong personalities which surround him. Jim Rugen as Charlie Brown never allows this to happen; the whole play gravitates to his character, Charlie Brown is the center, and, as played by Jim Rugen, his ups and downs are ours at least for the hour and a half we are in the theatre.

Nancy Burns as Lucy was a constant delight to watch. She has a strong presence as an actress which only served to make her Lucy just that much more overbearing and strong. Jim Myers as Linus provided an excellent foil for his sister Lucy. Mr. Myers has a good sense of timing and probably moves the best of anyone in the case. In his number, "My Blanket and Me," he combined quite successfully the choreography with the song itself.

John McDonald as Snoopy performed for the most part with great enthusiasm and charm. He was occasionally disappointing but perhaps this was not his fault. The choreography and business he was given seemed sometimes slightly labored and too drawn out. In particular I found that the choreography for his second act number, "Suppertime," seemed designed to fill up space and time rather than to accent the material in the song. It was so distracting and tiring on the eyes that by the end of the number much of the song's original punch had been dissipated. There is a danger involved in broad comedy; if you strain too much to make it amusing often the result is quite the opposite.

continued on p. 10

HUNISAK PRESENTS CALLAS

By BOB SHAW

John Hunisak's Thursday Series lecture on Maria Callas was an unexpected pleasure. I wandered in a bit late after having sat in a seminar since 1:00 and frankly I wasn't in the most focused of moods. But Hunisak's presentation pulled me in immediately and held me for the duration of his lecture. Hunisak came out to argue his personal bias, asserting that Callas was the greatest operatic voice of the century and presenting a very strong argument in that direction.

Hunisak began by dealing with Callas' inherent limitations- physical limitations. The timbre of her voice was ugly. There were breaks in tonal quality between the three registers dictated by the resonance chambers of the body. Her top register was weak in quality with her high notes having an incredible wobble. One recorded instance of a Callas high note Hunisak described as sounding "like aluminum foil through a cabbage shredder". The voice was not "big" but rather "intense and passionate"; not an instrumental voice as for example Ameling's but rather a human voice.

continued on p. 12

The Good Olde Days

Reprinted from the **Middlebury Campus**:

November 12, 1913

Every college man who has any serious intentions of keeping up with the progress of the "New Middlebury" now finds it essential and entirely to his own advantage to identify himself with the college YMCA. Those men who have kept in touch with YMCA affairs this year realize to their own satisfaction that the organization is "on the boom" and that the newly dawned era of YMCA activity is going to make itself more than ever a vital factor in our undergraduate life. First of all, there is no excuse for the belief that the YMCA is a Tuesday evening Sunday School class! A YMCA meeting is a getting together of real live men to discuss real live topics in a man to man way. Sometimes the meeting takes the form of an Open Forum discussion in which every man is at perfect liberty to pitch in and express his own opinions. Then again the gathering is often favored with a keenly interesting talk by a faculty member. What ever the form of the meeting, there is always something instructive and interesting going on.

REVIEW

Counter-Revolution and Revolt

By JEFF WIEAND

The publication of a new book by Herbert Marcuse is an event of some interest and importance. Marcuse is one of the most distinguished contemporary philosophers, and the leading spokesman of the reinterpretation of Marxism. The occasion for the publication of **Counter-revolution and Revolt** is what Marcuse feels to be a new trend in the development of capitalism, namely, as the title suggests, a trend toward stepped up oppression, counter-revolution, and fascism. Given these historical developments, Marcuse contributes on a theoretical level to the strategy of the New Left.

The counter-revolutionary stage is the logical consequence of what Marcuse once termed the internalization of values. The veil of liberalism and tolerance is breaking down, and the power structure is openly carrying on the work of brutal oppression. But at the same time, the consumer economy, trying to sustain capitalism by continually creating a higher order of false needs, is finally beginning to develop worker hostility. The worker is constantly bombarded with the visions of a life of luxury which sharply contrast the realities of his own existence (purchasing power). The new needs generated in these workers Marcuse calls "transcending needs"). The discontent generated by these transcending needs (Marcuse gives examples) could be turned into political consciousness. Unfortunately, the needs themselves are still false needs along the lines of luxury consumption, and as such may divert worker hostility toward the possibility of fascism.

These historical developments require a revamping, a re-appraisal of the New Left. Marcuse attacks the prevalent and anti-intellectualism of the movement by arguing that intellectualim is the natural and most valuable characteristic of the Left under the present historical conditions. He charges, however, that the New Left is obfuscating Marxian theory in a jungle of rhetoric. He defines the major task of the New Left as building numerical strength. Marcuse further hopes (rather more up in the clouds than usual) that the revolution can progress in individual factories and localities. At the same time, he realizes that individual liberation presupposes the liberation of society as a whole. Marcuse urges a greater seriousness and maturity, a restriction of obscenity, and an intelligent use of the university and the ideas of martyrdom.

The rest of the book is an exploration of the relationship of nature to both man and the revolution, and a discussion of the role played by art in the revolution. Marcuse distinguishes between the revolutionary role of art and that of people. Art does not participate in the revolution, but demonstrates that it is necessary by the unique dialectical structure and content inherent in the idea of art. At the same time it is the function of the revolutionaries to carry on the revolution, and not simply to reject advanced industrial society (in the way that art would) by dropping out. The artistic realm is passive, the human realm is active. This conception leads to a critique of both rock music and rock concerts as politically sterile. He further denies the contemporary possibility of "proletarian art".

Counter-revolution and Revolt is disturbing in a number of respects. First of all, Marcuse is addressing himself almost exclusively to the New Left intellectuals. Readers attracted to the book who have not encountered the devastating condemnation of advanced industrial society in **One-Dimensional Man** rhetorician.

Counter-revolution and Revolt shows that Marcuse has not stopped thinking in Freudian terms. To be sure, there are only echos of **Eros and Civilization**, but they demonstrate that Marcuse still clings to the in-

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Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

Before it is too late, you and your readers should be apprised of the fact that Ronald P. Rettinmark III, while indeed an inmate of the Grosvenor School for Boys (where he is Senior Prefect of Locksley Hall) is much more than that alone. Behind the seemingly boyish, dewy enthusiasm that drips from his letter, there lurks the story of one of the most astounding examples of a double life yet recorded.

Months of patient research, conducted amidst the mouldering papers found in a plastic pumpkin abandoned beside a collapsing barn in Lee, Massachusetts, have led me to the conclusion that Mr. Rettinmark has, at the tender age of 17, become one of the most skilful and villainous undercover operatives of a nefarious and little known group called the Finance Committee for the Regurgitation of the President, whose chairman is the notorious underworld operative, Maurice Sitz. In the manuscript which I am now preparing for publication, "Ronald of Grosvenor: the Inside Story of the Rettinmark Caper," I will prove to the world that young Ronald, at an age when most of his confreres are dreaming of nothing more serious than ice cream sundaes, girls, and getting high, was the brain responsible for the famous incident in Salinas, Kansas, on August 4th, in which the Demacratic candidate for Inspector of Beeves (District #5) was pelted with aging tripe by long-haired, jeans-clad senior citizens, as he sought to expose the connection between his Republican opponent and Kidneys Unlimited, Inc., a subsidiary of I.T.T.; and that he was also behind the so-called Hickory Hill (Pa.) Happening, when nitrous oxide (laughing gas) was introduced through the air-conditioning ducts of the Marie Antoinette Room of the Big Chief Snooz-um Motel on September 7th, just as Maud Batte, the first woman candidate for Aligner of Telephone Poles in Wissahickon County history, was about to deliver her campaign address to an audience recently fed with Supreme de Canard a la Colline (sauce Robert), washed down with chilled Schloss Finkelsteiner 1969er Schwarzes Hund.

I do not know why Mr. Rettinmark is writing you such a seemingly innocent letter, but his motives are not good. I suspect that he will attend the Women's Festival, in drag, and attempt to disrupt the proceedings. Do you really want such a person applying to and attending Middlebury next year? As can be seen from his style of writing, young Ronald will become an English major, and —— to quote Verlaine (Izzy Verlaine of Staten Island, that is) —— another English major at Middlebury is

ce dont nous avons besoin
comme un trou a la tete.

Rebecca Danvers, '74

To the Editor:

Dionysus did not write **The Bacchae**. A "concept" does not necessarily return "intellectuality" to the theater. An example of a "concept" is not doing **The Brig** behind bars or throwing eggs in **Alice**. It is a premise which limits the number of choices an actor, a director, or a designer can make. There is no way to put an entire play on the stage. The more interesting the play, the more alternative readings there are, word by word, speech by speech, gesture by gesture, action by action.

As a reader, one has the luxury of pause, meditation, savoring, re-reading. There is no such opportunity in a theater. For this reason a director must select for his designer, his actors, and himself, an aspect of the play to produce; hopefully, this derives from real issues in the play and will bring a good portion of that play into focus for the audience. Some plays benefit from this sort of framing; others don't.

If the **Campus** would provide its staff with tape recorders perhaps it would avoid paraphrase, invention and distortion.

Bart Teush

To the Editor:

We would like to help continue the good work initiated by the Student Sex Counseling Service and their Fall Conference. If there are questions concerning sexuality or other areas of personal development discussed during the Conference, we would be happy to begin conversations on an individual basis.

W. Covey
G. Margolis
G. Parton

Student Health Services

To the Editors:

After reading Alan Levy's comments on the newspaper of the Republican Assembly, "Vermont Action" I had to dismiss many of his erroneous comments as being too typical of the kind of thing he constantly writes about Republicans in general.

Levy credits all Republicans with being so venal that it is ridiculous. Anybody who sees that many devils running around isn't playing with a full deck.

Besides misinterpreting a number of points Levy ignored the numerous instances of the positive, tangible, accomplishments of the Republican Assembly. He ignored the voter registration we have begun to register all eligible voters, not simply supporters. He ignored the efforts of young people in working on Vermont campaigns in decision-making roles. He ignored our drive to have several key platform planks included in the Vermont GOP platform. These planks form the beginning of legislative efforts to bring young people, all young people, into active and direct contact with state government. Yet, Levy ignored each and every one of these achievements in order to concentrate on his journalistic histrionics. It was a pretty poor performance. Surely he is capable of a better analysis than the one he presented.

Bill Wood

To the Editor:

Last month I was named in **Vermont Action** as being a new member of the Young Republicans. This is not true. I attended one meeting for approximately ten minutes and my name was used without my knowledge or consent. I don't feel that this is the best way to recruit new members. The Young Republicans have lost at least one vote of confidence.

Sue Whipple

To the Editor:

I really don't believe that Jim Hurley needs me (or David Ackles) to defend his writing or to demonstrate the illegitimacy (morally, if not ontologically) of some of the unfavorable criticism of the style and content of his "digressions". But I do have an uncommon urge to contribute something to the **Campus**.

I infer that Mr. Hurley employs a more-or-less "stream-of-consciousness" mode of writing (apologies to Joyce and his readers). This form may appear, superficially, to lack the "discipline" which is not only mentioned but manifested as well, in Tim Rowe's letter to the editor. Mr. Rowe's letter is evidence of the linguistic precision which he has developed in the process of his education. But his implication that Jim's review of **A Separate Peace** (the movie) shows lack of discipline is unfair. During "stream-of-consciousness", rather than a deliberate "taking" of words by the writer from the conceptual reservoir in his head, the words flow spontaneously, as it were, into the writer's consciousness. But the spontaneity of this process pre-supposes that the writer has, in his past cognitive growth, developed a comprehensive conceptual framework.

Lest I convey the impression that I consider Jim Hurley a Saint, I shall conclude with a criticism of my own. To the dismay of Tim Rowe, Jim's "next printed matter" appears in issue Number Five of the **Cmpus**. Although I found it delightful reading, I feel compelled, Jim, to attack your general attitude of intolerance. There are several verbal manifestations of outright prejudice ——in "American Gothic" as well as in the movie "review" in the previous week's issue. Particularly injurious is your use of the word "fags". After attending the lecture in Dana on sexual abnormality, and listening to most of the subsequent discussion, I have a greater appreciation than ever before, of the value of the word **empathy**.

Robert Lider '74

Student-Faculty Intercourse.

A Conservative View
Student Forum & Education

By LISA ANDERSON

Nearly all schools have some form of student government. At Middlebury, it is the Student Forum, described in the Handbook as a "general student advisory group", that is considered the significant student government. This sort of government may be desirable for bringing up and discussing new ideas that will improve the quality of a Middlebury education, and, in general, make more valuable a student's four years at this school. Still, student government should be seen only as an instrument, and as only one instrument, serving the educational function of a liberal arts school. I believe few students would disagree with this statement, but an examination of the proceedings of Student Forum may turn up a lack of understanding of this basic principle.

A general feeling I sense running through the Student Forum is that if the students want something badly (e.g., coed dorms, elimination of "F" grades, dining hall reform) , they have the right to demand it and receive it. The students, through Student Forum, ought to "speak with one voice" and if they can agree unanimously on a proposal, this will be "something we can use to bargain with at the Educational Council meeting". These quotes from leaders of Student Forum suggest a line-up of students vs. faculty or students vs. administration. Considerations of what may be right or good are lost and academic policy is determined by a battle of wills.

It is when we reach this point that I question the desirability of student governments. If student governments are a means to the end of a better education, it must be shown that they do indeed further this end. I contend that they have not furthered it, and they will never further it so long as they retain the view that what the students want is what they ought to get.

Students come to a university in order to benefit from the knowledge and experience of the teachers there. Unfortunately, we seem to be forgetting that this knowledge and experience gives the faculty (and the administration) a special claim of competence. The students who make demands reject this special claim, refusing to believe that anyone can know better than they, the students, what ought to be studied.

This notion is, I believe, both erroneous and harmful. A teacher, as a teacher, mut be familiar with his discipline. I deally, he not only knows what is important in his own field, he knows how this field is important in relation to the rest of human knowledge. The teacher is obviously more qualified than is the student to decide what ought to be studied in order to attain proficiency in a certain discipline and to know why this discipline is important for a liberal education.

The student-power view becomes harmful when unreasonable demands are granted, causing a deterioration of academic standards. This may very well be the case with the elimination of required courses and balance in a student's curriculum, and the dropping of senior examinations in most fields.

What should the Student Forum do? It should bear in mind that it is an advisory group, not a group empowered to make demands on the administration and the faculty. It should be aware that a proposal supported by a majority of students, or by a majority of Student Forum members, is not necessarily a good proposal. And most of all, it should realize we are here to study and learn, not to sit on councils and decide what ought to be changed next.

charlie brown...

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Bruce Walton and Janet Higbee were both good in their respective roles; Miss Higbee's flighty and naive characterization of Patty provided a total contrast to Lucy, the only other female inthe play. I was sorry that there wasn't more for her to do. As Schroeder, the "long-suffering artist," Bruce Walton provided many good moments throughout. His Robin Hood sequence in "The Book Report" was staged particularly well and allowed him a chance to energize his otherwise fairly subdued, straight character.

Structurally the play is divided into eighteen basic sketches. Each sketch is built as a comic strip would be; there is a situation which culminates in a punch line. In order for the individual sketch to make any impact, the actors have to "set-up" the gag, whether it be visual or verbal, and then at the right moment deliver the line or perform the specific business that will trigger the gag off. If the timing is inaccurate the audience does not respond as it should. In Act I, particularly where there are many small sketches, often the actors lost laughs either by rushing their lines or by not making enough of their business. Too much time elapsed between the individual scenes so that the overall pace in Act I dragged slightly. In particular there was a needless lag at the end of the song, "The Doctor is In." If it had ended with Lucy's line, "That'll be five cents, please," the effect would have been fine and the transition to the next scene would have been smooth. Instead too much time was wasted with the payment of the money and the subsequent scene change.

Act I was also marred by its anticlimactic ending. It should have ended with the "Book Report," a marvelously dynamic group scene but instead it ends with Charlie Brown's monologue dealing with life, nature and the meaning of things. This is a weak scene to end the first act due to its juxtaposition to the previous scene. We are still in the atmosphere of the "Book Report" and this short monologue seems a useless and anticlimactic switch.

Act II picked up incredibly, it was less choppy in structure and there were more group scenes. Throughout the play the group scenes were extremely well done on all accounts. There was a fluidity about them that was very exciting and spontaneous. The group responses and the staging in "The Baseball Game," were perfect and the final number, "Happiness," effectively used the same silhouette idea as at the beginning of the play.

The cast all have solid, strong voices and their diction particularly on the quicker songs was phenomenal. Very seldom did one miss a lyric or a line. The only real annoyance was the fact that the actors seldom paused after they received a laugh. As a result it was impossible to hear those lines that were delivered while the audience was still laughing.

The lighting was effective and helped achieve the look of a comic strip by the use of bright, rich color on the cyclorama.

Suffice it to say that the set was merely functional yet it suggested the idea of a playground without interfering or distracting from the action.

As a postscript I will add that I went back to see "Charlie Brown" on Saturday afternoon and was again struck by the charm of the show. The audience consisted mainly of children, all of whom received it with great enthusiasm and delight. Perhaps the greatest compliment I can pay John Rathman and his cast is something that I heard during a conversation with a small girl after the matinee was over. She asked me when the next play would be. I replied that starting November 30 the Drama department would be presenting Strindberg's "Dream Play" but that I thought it might be just a little bit over her head. She looked at me quite scornfully and said that wasn't the sort of play she meant at all. When was there going to be another musical that children could see? I said I wasn't sure, at which point she interrupted to say that it had better be soon as "Charlie Brown" was the "most wonderful show" she'd ever seen. Although there are obvious reservations in my enthusiasm for "You're a Good Man Charlie Brown," in terms of pure vitality and company spirit, I thoroughly agree with her.

YURI GLAZOV: The Plight of the Russian Intellectual

A former Moscow University professor, recently expelled from Russia for involvement in the intellectual protest movement last year, predicted Tuesday, October 24, in a lecture that another outburst against the Russian government will occur in two or three years.

Dr. Yuri Glazov, who taught Southeast Asian languages in Moscow until dropped from the Academy of Sciences and dismissed from the University a year ago, told the Middlebury audience that he was optimistic about the future of Russia, but indicated that obtaining intellectual freedom will be a long, slow process.

He pointed out that although the government now exiles protestors instead of sending them to Siberia or mental hospitals there is no assurance it won't resume those practices, "I can see demonstrative imprisonments from time to time to keep the people afraid."

Professor Glazov, who spent several months in Italy before coming to the United States last month said in one of his first college lectures in this country that the fact that he was allowed to leave Russia with a knowledge of the protest movement indicates some change in the policy followed under Stalin and Krushchev.

The guest speaker prefaced an outine of the stages of the protest movement by explaining that there are really two languages in Russia, the official government line and the unofficial language. He noted that the author Boris Pasternak was the first to use the unofficial language and publish in it.

He described other Russian writers who also sought intellectual freedom and were arrested during the 1960s. Authors, who began using pseudonyms, depicted scenes of life never mentioned in official Soviet literature, he said.

One of the most famous, Alexander Ginsberg, became like a knight to the masses when he was arrested, Mr. Glazov said. Because the people felt he expressed the opinions of so many they defended him, the speaker noted.

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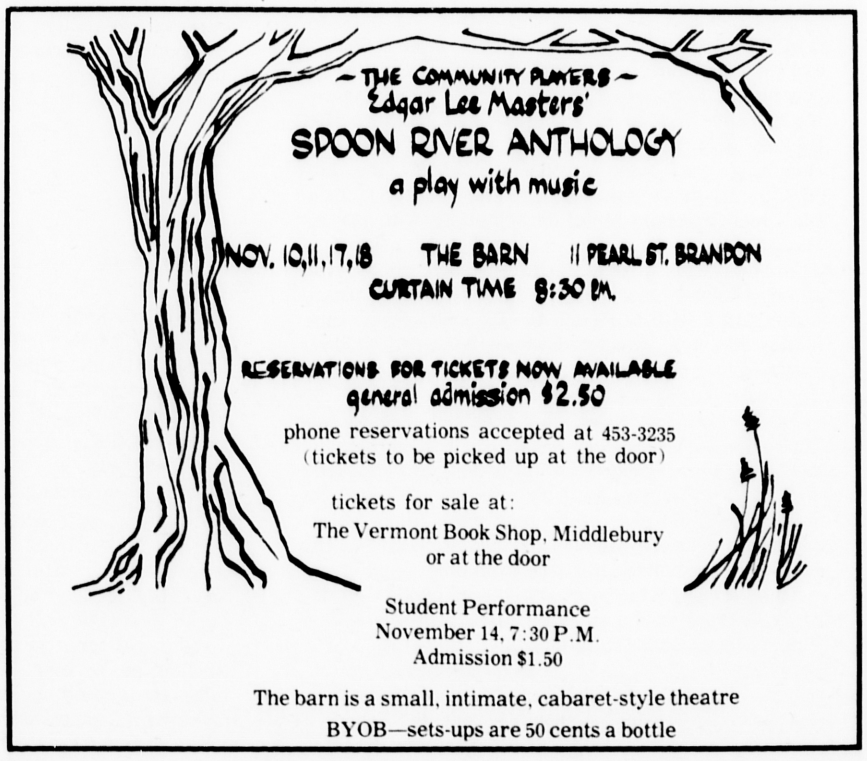
~ THE COMMUNITY PLAYERS ~
Edgar Lee Masters'
SPOON RIVER ANTHOLOGY
a play with music
NOV. 10,11,17,18 THE BARN 11 PEARL ST. BRANDON
CURTAIN TIME 8:30 P.M.
RESERVATIONS FOR TICKETS NOW AVAILABLE
general admission $2.50
phone reservations accepted at 453-3235
(tickets to be picked up at the door)
tickets for sale at:
The Vermont Book Shop, Middlebury
or at the door
Student Performance
November 14, 7:30 P.M.
Admission $1.50
The barn is a small, intimate, cabaret-style theatre
BYOB—sets-ups are 50 cents a bottle

Harry Stacy

Mrs. Carol Armstrong

L. Douglas Meredith

photos by michael metz

WHAT DO THESE PEOPLE HAVE IN COMMON?

Harry Stacy is a middle-aged dairy farmer from Orwell, Vermont. He graduated from the Mt. Hermon School in the late 1920's and at present owns and operates a 400 acre farm with 125 head of cattle.

L. Douglas Meredith is the President of VELCO, a member of the Board of Directors of National Life Insurance Company, and President of the Board of Trustees, Middlebury College.

Mrs. Carol Armstrong, is the wife of the President of Middlebury College.

What do the three persons have in common? All three, in varying degrees, have the ability to dowse. Dowsing is defines as a process through which one senses the geographic locations of water sources and mineral deposits by using a forked rod.

Harry Stacy, a native Vermonter, has been dowsing for over 20 years. One day he discovered that he could dowse, and since then he has traveled throughout Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont dowsing wells for people.

It is easy for him to demonstrate water dowsing. He simply walked to his sled, got out his favorite stick and held it firmly with palms up, walking along until it pulled down so hard so that he could not hold it up.

He then went on to demonstrate some of dowsing's finer points. "Take out a quarter and hide it in the grass," he ordered, "while I keep my back turned." He then put a coin in the front of the divining rod and traversed the general direction in which the coin was hidden. After approximately 4 minutes, the rod was dipping, we looked around, and the quarter was found.

Mr. James Armstrong, wife of Middlebury's President, was introduced to dowsing by Douglas Meredith. She simply picked up a stick, following his instructions, and got quite a strong reaction. However, when she tried to recreate this for the **Campus**, the reaction was not so strong. She speculated that perhaps if she practiced, she would have been better.

In any case, she cannot explain why it works, except that she knows the stick has pointed down without any guidance.

This writer, a former skeptic on the subject of dowsing, was proved wrong by Douglas Meredith. I walked along, holding the Y-rod, and no reaction was obtained. Meredith then proceeded to stand in back of me with his hands on my wrists as I walked along. As soon as I passed over a vein of water, the stick pulled so hard that I could not hold it up.

There are different implements used by dowsers. Some claim that they dowse best with "Y" rods, while others say that a wand or pendulum is better for them. Beginning dowsers are advised to find what they work best with. The rod is held firmly, but not too tight, with palms pointing up.

Many people find that they get best results if they ask the rod something specific, such as "I am looking for a vein of water, or which direction is my car from here?"

A pendulum may be used for the same purpose. It may be held and asked questions, and the answer depends on its swing. For example, one may ask,"Is this find good for me?" If the ball stops or changes motion, it may be bad.

Ordinary water dowsing may be expanded in many ways. Map dowsing is the art of dowsing over a topographic map. It is thus possible to hold a divining rod over a large map of Oregon and point out where water will be found. Wrecked ships, downed airplanes and mineral deposits have been located via map dowsing.

To try dowsing, it would be easiest to bend a coathanger or get a forked stick, and walk along while thinking of finding water. In this way many skeptics have been turned on to the rewards of dowsing. How do you know it won't work?

E.Q. NEWS

By TOM PLUMB

The paper recycling program is now in full swing and faculty and staff are invited to leave their papers in any dorm at any time for recycling. These papers are collected every other week and are given to the High School to take to a junk dealer in Burlington. This is a nonprofit venture on our part, the proceeds go to the High School environmental group.

There are several environmental groups in town including Audobon, Sierra Club, Garden Club, Students Concerned for the Environment (the High School group), and many others that welcome interested people at their meetings. If you are interested in attending one of these meetings let us know and we'll let you know when and where.

The community bike committee has led me astray in their completion date for fixing bikes. Volunteers are few and far between so a new arrangement for the fixing of these bikes is being negotiated. Someday they'll be out there but if you can't wait offer us a hand.

On Saturday, November 4, the High School is sponsoring a clean up of Otter Creek. The environmental group at the High School had adopted a 6.4 mile stretch of Otter Creek and would like the college's assistance in cleaning it up. If you are interested let us know. At this time details are still unknown.

The Red Cross and many other agencies are undertaking a project called Project Find. This project involves personal contacts with the over 60 generation. Many people over 60 have paid Social Security all their lives and now deserve food stamps and yet don't get them. These people must be found and talked to in a personal interview. Interviews are needed to aid these people in filling out the applications for food stamps and to ascertain whether or not they are really eligible. If you are interested contact Tom Plumb.

The "Walk for the Youth Center" is over but the money still needs to be collected. Walkers: Please try to collect your pledges by November 4 and turn in your money to Tom Plumb, Box 702.

On Saturday, November 4, Environmental Quality and the MCAB are sponsoring a Blackout Dance in Johnson from 9:00 to 1:00. The band will be the Bad World from New York. This is a soul, steel band that does not use any electricity. At dusk E.Q. would appreciate it if the campus were completely blacked out. We urge students to use candles, hall lights, the library or the Science Building to study by or in. The porpose of this day is to demonstrate the amount of power that can be saved by not using lights or electric guitars. This dance has been well received in the past and students hopefully have found that they can have a good time without using incredible amounts of electricity. Turn off your lights and come to the dance, only $1.00.

photo by peter wortmann

Midd-Night Rejuvinated

By POLLY HALLETT

Some may remember last year's Midd-Night, a production traditionally put on by the upperclasswomen to welcome the freshmen women. Midd-night was meant to be a humorous mocking of the rules, stimulating feelings of friendship and good will.

But with the elimination of many of the rules, much of Midd-Night's subject matter was lost. What remained was that venerable routine of the wide-eyed freshman, a subject probably most tiresome to the freshmen themselves.

This year, it looked like the end of Midd-Night. Too many people were not amused last year, and did not want to see a repitition. Wright Theater was unavailable (the production seminar wanted it back after Charlie Brown). It seemed dubious that the stale routines would make it through one more recital.

But Midd-Night is back, mostly due to the efforts of skit-writers Jeanne Meserve, Jan Crean, Sue Pond, Jay Aronson, Libby Sayre, and Flash Freundlich. Instead of separate class skits, there will be one big skit with a "cast of thousands". The Dissipated 8 and the Sound Investment will also be incorporated into the skit.

The skit will be coed this year (phew, no more girls trying to imitate Panthers!), and everyone is invited. (Last year, males were barred from the performance.) Instead of ridiculing the Freshman class, the skit will poke fun at some of our more notable organizations and institutions.

Midd-Night will be held on Sunday, November 5 at 8:00 in McCullough, and all are invited. A lot of planning and work has gone into it, so it should be worth seeing!

RECORD REVIEW # 1

By JEFF WIEAND

STRAVINSKY: Le Sacre du Printemps (The Rite of Spring); and King of the Stars. The Boston Symphony Orchestra conducted by Michael Tilson Thomas, with the Men's Chorus of the New England Conservatory. Deutsche Grammophon, DGG 2530252

Columbia Records has had a long standing monopoly on fine recordings of **Le Sacre du Printemps**. Most authoritative, of course, is Stravinsky's own recording with the Columbia Symphony. The composer's approach is detailed and intellectual, and if ultimately unsatisfying, one wonders if it should be played any other way. Leonard Bernstein's New York Philharmonic performance, on the other hand, is dramatic and generalized —— one might say savage, and the much newer Boulez recording from Cleveland is also very good, if not quite as good as Bernstein's.

Considering the quality of the releases coming out of Boston these days, Thomas' recording is welcome competition. He has the advantage of the splendid DGG sonics, and a faultless pressing. The orchestra plays very well.

There are many good things in this performance. Thomas stresses the mysterious and mystical possibilities of the score, which Bernstein fails to develop. This new record is filled with fine touches and insights —— I heard plenty of notes I haven't heard before. Thomas is particularly strong in the introductions to the two parts, where he slows down the tempo and offers a detailed and subtle exposition, while Bernstein seems impatient to get on with the savagery.

However, when the savagery comes, Thomas is a little too slow and smooth, and he muddles some of the best moments in the score. The ending, the Sacrificial Dance, is rather more ponderous than exciting. The Dance to the Earth is more successful, where Thomas manages considerable tension. Yet Bernstein has the edge here too.

As we would expect, Bernstein's performance is a broad, over-all approach, driving and headlong, and irresistably exciting. Naturally, many of the subtleties are neglected, but Bernstein captures the barbaric essence of **Le Sacre**. By comparison, Thomas seems calculating.

This does not mean that Thomas has produced a bad performance. As a whole, it is an extremely fine performance, beautifully recorded, with its own special qualities, but just lacking Bernstein's extra spark. If you are in the market for a recording of **Le Sacre**, you will get a fine record either way. Probably the best advice is to buy neither and wait for Bernstein's new quadrasonic recording with the London Symphony, Columbia, of course, which promises to be pure excitement.

The Thomas album, by the way, includes the (to my knowledge) previously unrecorded cantata **King of the Stars**. DGG encloses the texts in Russian, French, German, and English. It runs about five and a half mystical minutes, and it is well worth owning. In **Le Sacre**, there is the barbarous with a hint of the mysterious; here there is the mysterious with a touch of the barbarous. The worlds may be different, but **King of the Stars** is somehow a suitable introduction to the larger work.

The new DGG album will be aired on WRMC-FM on Friday, November 10, at 5:30 PM.

book review...

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credible theories of Freudian metapsychology. This is unfortunate because contemporary students are unlikely to be attracted to the fantasies of psychoanalysis (and orthodox Freudian analysis at that!) The problem, of course, is that behaviorism and Marxism are rather poor bedfellows, and Marcuse has already rejected the possibilities of neo-Freudianism.

Much of the historical analysis of the book is questionable. It recalls Marx's own futile attempts to interpret the vicissitudes of capitalism in the nineteenth century. One of the greatest stumbling blocks in this arena is the rhetoric of suppression-oppression-repression by the establishment-power structures-forces of domination. The last term is the most acceptable because it evokes the feeling of uncontrollable powers instead of methodical repression by a capitalist-govern ıental heirarchy that Marcuse suggests. Perhaps the most noticeable feature of advanced capitalism is the abstraction of power: capitalism feeds on its own dynamic, rolling over the capitalists themselves. Can we forget that the police are workers with transcending needs, that the boys in the Pentagon and the Capital justify themselves by the same internalization of values that corrupts the steelworker?

Counter-revolution and Revolt is not a major work, but rather a footnote to **One-Dimensional Man**. The bulk is of concern to the New Left, and the chapter on nature will appeal mostly to Marxist philosophers. The book is on order at the library.

thursday series...

continued from p. 8

OK, so what made her great if her actual physical voice was so horrible? Hunisak cited first her incomparable mastery of technique with a range of nearly three octaves, trills in all registers "like machine gun fire", incredibly smooth rapid passage work. For an example and for sheer shock value Hunisak played a tape of Callas singing at the end of the triumphal march in Aida and taking instead of the usual Dominant Bb, resolving to tonic Eb and holding it till everyone else fell on the floor.

Needless to say the tape was astounding - one just does not do things like that! In contrast to this sort of audacity, Hunisak played a tape of Callas singing some very fast descending chromatic passage work in an extremely subtle fashion. It might be noted that Hunisak was having a great time showing off his favorite on tape as he stood arms folded on chest, drawing deep breaths of satisfaction, his face carrying an incredible smile that comes only when one is very sure of his evidence.

Further taped examples demonstrated what Hunisak termed the "unbearably bittersweet" quality that was a capability of the Callas middle range and the very full chest register drawing the comment, "As a baritone I'd love to have those sounds".

Callas' uniqueness, for Hunisak, came not from any one quality of her voice, but rather from her incredible synthesis of elements. The fact that her voice was ugly was perhaps beneficial in that it made her develop her technique - to concentrate on intelligence and musicianship instead of sheer vocalise, to the point where the voice itself is forgotten because one is so caught up in the actual drama of the music. Callas once said, "I refuse to adjust the role to the limits of my voice". Hunisak responded, "Callas couldn't sing the way Cezanne couldn't paint".

LIBERTY UNION CAMPAIGNS

The Liberty Union Party is a young (two and a half years old), grass-roots national political party, working for political and social reform. No one in the state of Vermont has been elected from the Liberty Union ticket before, but this year the party is running four candidates for state wide election and fifteen candidates for local offices.

Bernard Sanders is running on the Liberty Union ticket for governor of Vermont. He is a young man—he is originally from Brooklyn, New York and has lived in Vermont for seven years.

In an interview here last week, Mr. Sanders began by discussing federal issues. These issues, he said, intimately effect what happens to the state and the people of Vermont. He pointed out that the United States spends 200 million dollars a day on the war in Vietnam, and only 150 million a year goes to the people of Vermont.

"Fifty percent of the people of Vermont live below the federal poverty level. Half earn only $1.60 an hour or less. Half of the children in this state have never seen a dentist by their fifteenth birthday. There is a serious housing problem--there is a burning need in Vermont's cities for low income housing, for a more equitable tax structure in this state, for a higher minimum wage." Sanders listed these among the reforms that the Liberty Union Party wants to accomplish. He went on to talk about the laws dealing with abortion. "This is not an issue for government at all--this is an individual and private matter. Drugs are in the same category. Our whole approach to the problem must be changed, it must be dealt with realistically, by a decriminalization of the use of drugs such as marijuana."

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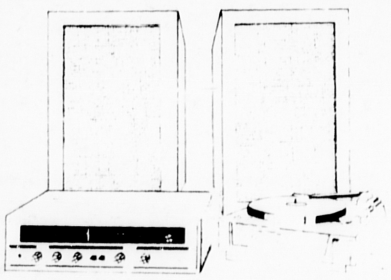

The Sansui 210 AM/FM stereo receiver delivers 20 watts RMS into a pair of TDC II loudspeakers with 6½" woofers. A BSR McDonald 310X complete automatic turntable with base, dustcover and Shure M75 cartridge completes the system.

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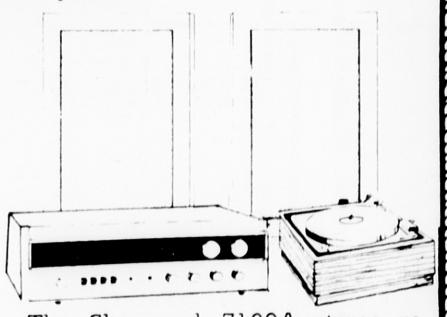

The Sherwood 7100A stereo receiver delivers 40 watts RMS into a pair of smaller Advent loudspeakers. The remarkable Advents can reproproduce all the music. The system is completed with the PE2035 automatic turntable with ADC90X.

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RECORD REVIEW # 2

By BOB POLIFKA

LISZT: Franz Liszt's Greatest Hits of the 1850's. Jorge Bolet, piano. RCA LSC 3259.

Reminisces of "Lucia di Lammermoor," (Conizetti); "Die Forelle;" Serenade —— "Hark. Hark! the Lark!" (Schubert); Concert Paraphrase on "Rigoletto," (Verdi); Spinning Chorus from "Flying Dutchman," (Wagner); "Meine Freuden," "Madchens Wunsch," (Chopin); "Widmung," "Fruhlingsnacht," (Schumann).

There are many striking things about this record —— the first is the cover. In the style of RCA's latest series, "The Greatest Hits of . . ." (J. S. Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, etc.), this record is labelled "Franz Liszt's Greatest Hits of the 1850's". There is also a caricature of Franz himself, grinning nonchalantly with six arms flying all over the keyboard. The piano is breaking and keys are falling off. Even before opening this record, I had a feeling it was at least going to be different.

Well, I wasn't dissappointed. Franz Liszt was one of the greatest piano virtuosos of all time. Few composers have ever been so successful in writing such difficult music. All of the pieces on this record are transcriptions from songs or operas, popular in the 1840's and 50's. It is all flashy music, meant to stun and impress. It is not brilliant in the sense of personal expression like Chopin, Schumann or any other of Liszt's contemporaries. Its brilliance lies in the ability to follow the tonal colors of the human voice and, of course, to show off the prowess of the pianist.

Jorge Bolet plays everything in spades. Nothing is out of place —— Bolet performs with the greatest ease, never sounding worn out. Liszt liberally garnishes everything with trills, scales and, especially, arpeggios. Nothing holds any terror for Bolet.

The more familiar the original, the more enjoyable the transcription. After the initial shock, some of them actually capture the spirit of the originals. This is particularly true of the song transcriptions.

"Die Forelle" (The Trout) by Schubert is given an absurd introduction. Then Liszt gives the simple theme, gradually embellishing it. Much to my surprise, it works: the Schubert melody is never totally drowned out by the virtuoso, but we are always aware that there is a virtuoso present.

In some instances, the embellishment takes on an absurdly humorous character. While hearing the transcription of Schubert's Serenade, "Hark! Hark! The Lark!" I broke out laughing.

The opera transcriptions are a little less faithful to the originals, but after all, they are called "Reminisces of Lucia di Lammermoor" or "Concert Paraphrase on Rigoletto." The "Lucia" is based on the Sextet, the "Rigoletto" on the Quartet. The amazing quality is the clarity with which Liszt transcribed the different voices. Bolet does the originals justice. The melodic lines (six in the "Lucia", four in the "Rigoletto") are kept separate and distinct. The phrasing of each one is closely followed. Not only that, but Bolet gives each "voice a different tone color.

As if that isn't difficult enough, there is also Liszt's virtuoso nonsense going on all the time. By the end of the "Rigoletteo" paraphrase, anyone who has ever sat in front of a keyboard will be floored by the mere thought of what Bolet is doing. Amazingly, Bolet plays it as if nothing could be easier.

Indeed, it is Bolet that makes this recording spectacular. His technique is nothing short of dazzling. Arpeggios are beautifully strung —— you will never hear a faster arpeggio or scale than in the introduction to the "Rigoletto". At the end of the "Rigoletto" one hand is playing the melody and accompaniment while the other is flying all up and down the keyboard. At fantastic speeds, Bolet maintains perfectly scaled descrescendo-crescendos. When the passage is repeated, the balance is exactly alike.

Many musical purists will not like this record. It is dazzling, not heart-warming, superficial, not sincere, and, above all, humorous, not serious. If one refuses to get into the "romantic" spirit, this record will be boring. Sit back, relax and let yourself be dazzled —— this record will be lots of fun. Like a dirty joke, it ceases to be funny when heard too often. If you pull this record out on few enough occasions so that it doesn't become routine, but often enough so that you remember the thrill of the last hearing, this record will always seem, as the cover says, "blazing, brilliant, dazzling, demonic, incomparable, unbelievable, inimitable, phenomenal!"

student forum...

continued from p. 1

The proposal concerning the elimination of F grades from a student's transcript was dropped by a sub-committee of the Educational Council because it was found to have too many inconsistancies. The subject of Calendar changes was discussed; an October weekend vacation and revised exam schedules were proposed by the Educational Council, and the Forum offered several changes to them. All of these suggestions will be passed on the administration for further consideration.

The Co-ed Dorms Working Group presented an explanation of its recent activities to the Forum. A questionnaire is in the making which will evaluate the opinions of the freshman class concerning co-ed housing. The Student Course Guide, a publication prepared by a Forum working group, is in the process of being organized. At the next course registration, students should receive ballots with which they can evaluate their Fall Term courses. These evaluations will be compiled and published before the next Fall Term in order to give students a better idea of the quality, work load, and subject matter of their anticipated courses.

The subject of profit-making student activities was also discussed. Frank Pallone presented an addition to the Student Handbook which would more stictly define the limitations of these activities. First of all, it was felt that the profits should not be used for a political campaign because they would be directly supported by the Student Activities Fee. Moreover, the purpose for the activity should be clearly advertised before the event is to take place. Thirdly, the legal aspects of profit-making ventures should be investigated so that the college does not involve itself in a tax status conflict. Although the Forum did not officially approve these ideas, action is being taken to more clearly define the restrictions which the college enforces on fund-raising events.

yuri glazov...

continued from p. 10

He revealed that there are several approaches now being used today to bring about varying degrees of change in Russia by people who don't want to remain silent any longer. The judiciary approach, which asks that the government at least fulfill its own laws, is probably the most effective, he said.

The Russian exile predicted that if more people had protested the Ginsberg arrest, which came a few months before the Czechoslovakian uprising, the Russian invasion of that country might not have happened.

"Actually all the movement really seeks is the right to freely express ourselves," the former Russian educator explained.

CAMPUS WANT ADS

Are you fed up with the ad board? Does it take you hours to find what you are looking for and then you find that you don't have a pencil to copy it down? Are you staying here on weekends because nc one can find your ad amidst the rubble of the Ride Board? Are you desperately trying to sell that old clutter? Do you want to wish your buddies a fantastic birthday? Are you secretly yearning to send cryptic messages? Well, if this sounds like you, then use the **Campus Want Ads**. For one quarter you can let the world know!

Just write out your message (25 words or less), put it in an envelope with 25 cents, send it to Campus Want Ads (via the campus mail, Box 1148), and watch for the results!

WANTED: a room off-campus for one girl—preferably with kitchen facilities—for Winter and Spring semesters. Contact Jane at Room 121, 388-9327, or C1171.

Blind midget and dwarf seek couple for westporting. Athletes preferred. No weekends. Contact Kajones at C1166.

RIDE WANTED: any weekend to Rochester or Syracuse/Utica. Will pay. Contact J.H. at Box C1479 or 388-6330.

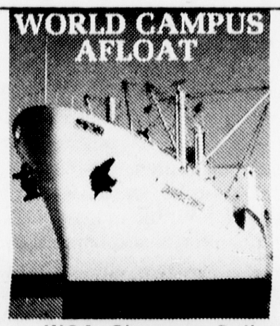
RIDE NEEDED to Providence, Rhode Island. Your choice of weekends: Nov. 3-5 or Nov. 8-12. Will pay expenses. Tom Ernst, Box C938, 388-9010.

PROBE: Geeks planning exploration of Uranus. Spaces open now. For interview call 8-7589. USAF.

Can you help me find a pair of size two track shoes? Now that it's getting cold, my feet turn blue when I jog at 5:00 every morning barefoot. Contact "Ms." at Box C1311 or 8-6374.

AVAILABLE: Two desirable, experienced junior women (definitely not the kind you'd take home to mother), in search of affection, (intellectual) stimulation, and anything else we can get our hands on. For application form, write Box C726 c/o Toodie.

WANTED: a ride to Boston area the 17th of November. Will help pay for gas and would really appreciate it. Contact Box C812 or Hepburn 314



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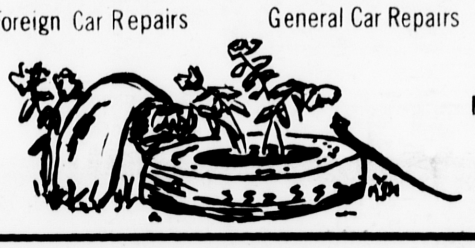
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RADIO HIGHLIGHTS THIS WEEK

Election Coverage

Tuesday, Nov. 7, WRMC will be broadcasting live continuous coverage of Election Night '72. Aside from the 'big' race between President Nixon and democrat George McGovern, WRMC will be reporting in depth statewide and local election events. On the national level **aside from up-to-the-minute tallies, newsmen will be at state headquarters of the major condidates. Plans even suggest** a correspondent down in Washington, D.C.

This is a big year in Vermont politics as well. With Governor Deane Davis' refusal for another term, Luther Hackett (R) and Tom Salmon (D) are vying for the job. The local Sheriff position is up this year, with Al Chandler and Al Ghio being the hopefuls. District 15 (Middlebury) is having a state senate election, to select two senators to serve. On the Republican ticket, James Douglas (Middlebury '72) and Russell Sholes and Democrats Roy Newton and Jeff Gleason are all running for the seats in the statehouse.

Anchored by Denis O'Hayer and Richard Hirsh, the coverage will begin at 8:00 and go until most of the returns are in. Chris Graff will be covering local events, and a troup of happy newshunters will be scattered about the state at the various headquarters of candidates. Commentary and analysis will be supplied by Alan Levy and faculty members William Catton and David Stameshkin.

Classical Music Broadcast times:
Monday: 4 pm-9:55 pm.
Tuesday: 4 pm-7 pm.
Wednesday: 4 pm-9:55 pm.
Thursday: 4 pm-7 pm.
Friday: 4 pm-7 pm.
Sunday: 12 pm-6 pm.

THURSDAY, NOV 2
7:30 pm: French Language Program-a half hour of music, news, and conversation, all in French.

FRIDAY, NOV 3
5:30 pm: Jeff Wieand presents: Verdi, Overture to I Vespri Siciliani; Bernstein, Age of Anxiety; Schumann, Symphony No. 3; Copland, El Salon Mexico.

SATURDAY, NOV 4
1 pm: Panther Football: Bayer, Freundlich, and Jacoby bring the Panthers' miraculous season into the homestretch as they call the shots when the Panthers meet Norwich.
4:30 pm: Showboat-Frank Loesser on Broadway: The original cast album of Loesser's "How to Succeed in Business without Really Trying" starring Bobby Morse and Rudy Valee; also, the original cast album of "Guys and Dolls" with Vivian Blaine, Sam Levene, Ro ert Alda, and Stubby Kaye. Jon Lonoff, host.
6 pm: Sleazy Ed's Old Gold Rush: Cut a rug as Ed Gee flips the discs.

SUNDAY, NOV 5
11 am: Chapel, with Chaplain Scott.
2-6 pm: Mr. Polifka with Bob Opera. Bellini's "Norma". After leaving one vestal virgin (with two kids), the lecher is busy making another not-very-virtuous-vestal virgin. But the heroine decides to be a martyr—nobody ends up very happy. Starring a great (but not necessarily the greatest) opera singer of the century.
6 pm: Howlin' B.S. Show: B.S. Chapin is dedicated to the proposition that there is more to life than being good! His show includes a special weekly feature called "Hell's Half-Hour."
9:30 pm: Jazz Revisited.
10 pm: WRMC Newsmagazine: Chris Graff looks at the issues and faces in the news that make up Situation '72.
10:30 pm: Special of the Week.

TUESDAY, NOV 7
4 pm: Songs of Innocence and Experience by William Blake, performed by Allen Ginsburg. Chris Ackerman, host.
8:30 pm: Unauthorized Space with Howard Burchman.

WEDNESDAY, NOV 8
7:30 pm: Old Chapel Perspectives: President Armstrong discusses Middlebury. Bill Kraus, interviewer.

VITAMAN

A substantial reduction in illness and in total days of confinement to house or **absence from work because of illness was noted in a group of people who regularly took doses of vitamin C as opposed to** those of a control group who took placebos, in a recent double-blind test series conducted at the School of Hygiene of the University of Toronto was reported in the Canadian Medical Association Journal, September 23, 1972.

The researchers were prompted to investigate by the controversy over Nobel Prize Winner Linus Pauling's book, **Vitamin C and the Common Cold**. In a letter to the journal, Pauling claimed "the regular ingestion of 100 mg. (vitamin C) leads to the decreased incidence of colds by about 45%,...and to a decrease in total illness by about 60%." These factors were arrived at from a Swiss double-blind study involving 279 students. The period of observation, however, was only one week in this study.

So the Canadians had 1000 subjects ingest what Pauling had recommended including increasing intake to 4000 mg. a day at first signs of a cold. The study went on for three to four months.

The subjects chosen were a cross section of the population, except for the fact that they tended to be more susceptible to colds and were given identical pills which were either placebos or vitamin C.

In the vitamin group, 26% remained free of illness throughout the study, while the figure for the placebo group was 18%. This may not seem too significant, but the report goes on to state; "owing to the combination of fewer episodes and fewer days per episode, the difference between **the groups was marked in terms of days per subject, particularly days confined to the house, in which the mean figure for the vitamin group was 30% lower than the placebo group, a difference which was statistically significant."**

The report concludes that "Finding that disability was substantially less in the vitamin group was entirely unexpected, and may have important theoretical and practical implications".

This evidence, combined with Linus Pauling's evidence, makes a good case for vitamin C. Vitamin C seems to be quite helpful. It certainly is worth a try.

Buckwheat Muffins

1 1/3 cups of dark buckwheat flour
2/3 cup nut flour (grind nuts in blender)
1/2 teaspoon sea salt
2 tablespoons wheat germ
1 teaspoon bone meal
1 tablespoon blackstrap molasses
1 tablespoon oil
3 eggs, separated (beat whites stiff)
1/2 cup soaked raisins
1 cup water (more if necessary)

Combine ingredients, beaten egg whites last (fold in carefully). Bake 20 minutes at 425 degrees. Makes twelve muffins.

photo by peter wortmann

Field Hockey Team listens pensively to sage advice.

FIELD HOCKEY– UNDEFEATED!

By SUE GOLDBERGER

It was the season's finale, and the Midd women found themselves trailing UVM, 1-0 at the half. Consequently, they were forced out of their opening half defensive tactics, and into a more aggressive style in the second half.

At he game's outset, UVM controlled the action and forced the She-Panthers into a very conservative attack. The Catamountes out-raced Midd to the majority of errant passes and stoppered up the passing zones.

However, good Midd defense inside the 25 yard line kept the UVM offense at bay, at least for a short while.

Midway through the first period, UVM's dynamite left wing, Blanchard, broke away after catching up with a long pass; in turn she slid the ball over to a breaking inner, who pushed it in for the lone first-period score. Definitely a well-executed play—one that caught the She-Panthers napping a bit.

Occasionally, Midd was able to break downfield...but to no avail. UVM's superb goalie, Gardner, was equal to any drive Middlebury could muster.

The ladies came out roaring as the second haof got underway. Midd's persistent offense and agressive defense had the additional affect of pretty much sealing UVM's offense in their own end. But, nevertheless, Vermont's staunch defense was equal to anything Middlebury had to offer. A frustrating afternoon was in the making for Midd.

But frustration turned into near-disaster; the ladies finally payed for their agressive strategy.

A long clear from the Cat defense, a few exacting passes, a flurry of angry sticks, and UVM was on top by a 2-0 bulge. Jones was credited with the score.

Midd's Sue Storer and Laurie Thomson continually teamed up well, jockeying the ball down the right sidelines, but never bringing their drives to completion. With the excellent support of halfbacks Jan Carney and Gary Wheeler, Storer was able to surmount many a scoring opportunity, but all were in vain.

Then, slightly less than three minutes after the UVM goal, the She-Panthers struck paydirt.

Thomson nursed the ball down the sideline on a solo effort and fired a pass across the Vermont goal mouth. Halfback Debbie Parton sneaked in among all the confusion and flailing sticks to poke in a loose rebound off the goalie's pads, tipping her shot waist-high into the mesh.

Down by a single point, the She-Panthers picked up the tempo once more. Not surprisingly, the driving impetus was led by Ms. Offense, Sue Storer. On two more occasions, Storer found herself wide-open on break-aways, only to be denied. Midd managed several scoring thrusts in the closing minutes, but UVM's dandy netminder Gardner seemed like she would hand the ladies their first defeat.

But you just can't keep a good family down. Back came those Storers. With two minutes left in the contest, Midd was awarded a penalty corner. UVM was able to clear the initial effort, but right onto the waiting stick of Nancy Storer. Unhesitatingly, she advanced the ball a few yards, and then unleashed a strong shot. The ball disappeared into a mass of bodies and sticks, but somehow found its way into the UVM net. An exhilirated Sue Storer burst out of the crowd with the tieing goal.

Thus the ladies wound up their season 6-0-1, a season in which they outscored their rather badly outclassed opponents 43-6.

"B" TEAM SLIDES BY UVM

Crisp passing and precise positioning which created the necessary openings, gave the "B" team a 3-1 victory over UVM. Thus, they closed out their season with a respectable 2-0-1 record.

Center Betsy Baetjer punched in a cross-pass for the initial score in the UVM contest; inner Jennifer Cogswell dribbled by a pair of dazzled defenders for the second goal to give Midd 2-0 at the half. UVM aided the Middlebury cause by playing extremely sloppily in the first half, rarely touching the ball with their sticks.

Like their big sisters, the "A" team, the "B" squad substantially outscored their rivals fof the season, 15-3.

Soccer Remains Undefeated

By ROD PARNELL

With only one game left on the schedule, the college soccer team is only a goal or two away from an undefeated season, after winning their seventh straight game over Union last Saturday.

Playing in a rain that seemed to have come on especially for the game, the Panther booters took Union 2-0, for their fifth shut-out of the season.

Though the offense has not been overpowering lately, it has been steady. Team this up with their phenomenal defense (six goals against in nine games) and one can see why the Panthers are rated fifth in New England.

The Union game was a typical win for the Panthers. As usual, Brian Lewis scored early, to put the Panthers out in front. With the impenetrable defensive wall put up by backs John Carter, Dave Pentowski, and Muddy Waters, goalie Dave Kynoski needed only five saves to protect his shut-out.

Although the score was the same as the Panthers' unconvincing win over Trinity, Coach Tom Lawson felt the team "worked the ball better than the last couple games." "We had several good opportunities to score," he added, "and some excellent shots."

Lawson was even more satisfied with the defense, however. "The defense was excellent," he stated, "Muddy Waters had one of his finest games of the season."

Middlebury was able to capitalize on one of their first opportunities of the game with about 17 minutes left in the first period. Kevin Candon, starting in place of the injured Charles Jackson, had a one-on-one with the goalie and passed off to Lewis, who put the ball away from the right-hand corner of the penalty area. Though the Panthers took five more shots in the half, none went in.

A little more than half way into the final period, a penalty-area pass by Brendon Buckley was knocked down by a Union fullback. Unfortunately for Union, the fullback used his arm to do it, and Pentowski scored on the resulting penalty kick.

Middlebury kept shooting, including a couple of fine shots by Dave Wilson, but once again the ball would not go into the net.

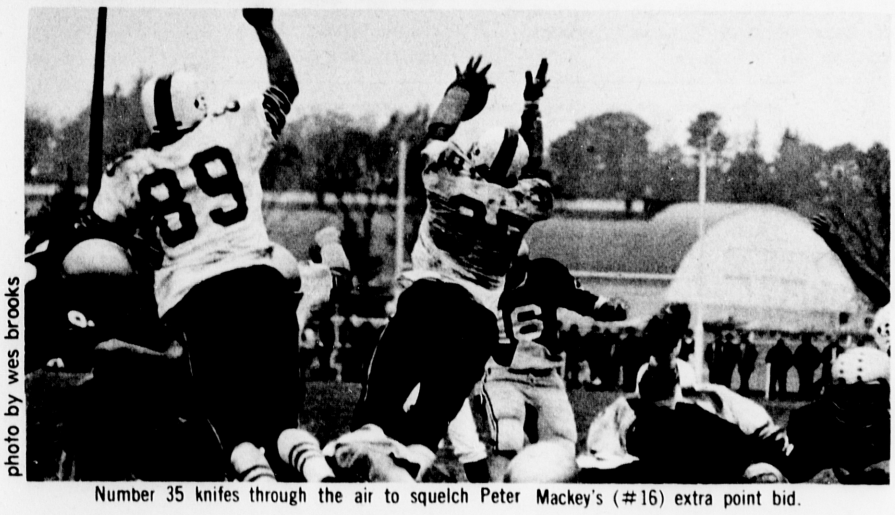

photo by wes brooks

Number 35 knifes through the air to squelch Peter Mackey's (#16) extra point bid.

Frosh Football Wins Fourth

By JOHN DOHERTY

The Middlebury frosh football team brought its record to 4-0 last Friday with a 28-18 victory against hard-hitting Norwich.

Quarterback Paul Pritchard had led off the scoring with passes to Jimmy Chandler and Bill Kuharich to give the "Cubs" a 14-6 first quarter lead.

The Middlebury offense bogged down, however, and failed to score for the remainder of the first half. The Cadets meanwhile put together an eighty yard drive early in the second quarter to leave the field at halftime trailing by a score of only 14-12.

A consistently staunch Panther defense, deep in Norwich territory, forced a bad snap early in the half to give Middlebury the ball on the 15 yard line. Two plays later, Ben Kingsbury hit wide on the left side, and carried the distance for the TD. Chandler's PAT was again good, and the frosh led 21-12.

Later in the period, QB Jack Leary capped a 92 yard drive as he executed some dazzling running off an option play. The 25 yard score made it look as though Middlebury might pull away in the ballgame with a 28-12 lead, and only 3:3[illegible] remaining in the third quarter.

Norwich, however, displayed some fine running of its own from a wishbone of fense less than two minutes later on a 4[illegible] yard scoring jaunt. The play had been se up when a Norwich receiver outfought th Midd halfbacks for a long, floating pass Their try for the two point conversio again failed, but they had cut the lead t 28-18 with 1:39 remaining in thir quarter.

The frosh will complete their schedul at Dartmouth tomorrow.

'B' Booters Drop Final Pair

BY KEN COHEN AND LEE LUMPKIN

Last Wednesday, the freshman soccer team was dumped decisively by the freshmen from Dartmouth.

The first period started with Middlebury having an edge on the play. However, toward the end of the first period, Dartmouth began to press, finally scoring to take a 1-0 lead into the secoond period.

The second period showed Dartmouth to be the superior team, as they brought their half-backs upfield to create great pressure on the Middlebury goal. Dartmouth's ball control in front of the net led to two of the three second period goals, one of which went in off the goal-posts. The other goal was caused by Middlebury's inability to clear the ball from in front of their own net, a fault quite apparent throughout the second period. The only offense displayed by Middlebury in the second period was an occasional long pass that led to a fast break which ultimately led nowhere. The Dartmouth defense withstood all challenges leaving the final score, 4-0 for Dartmouth.

Saturday, the freshmen journeyed to Schenectady, New York, to challenge Union's freshmen.

Although the Panthers fought well in that game, the final score was 2-0 with Union on top.

Thus, the Middlebury freshman soccer team ended its season with a 3-4 record.

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INTRAMURALS

The Touch Football season was winding down to the Championship game on Monday, October 30.

The semi-final contests turned out to be the most exciting games of the season, with both games going into overtime.

Perennial football champion D.U. #I eked out a win over Chi Psi in a game which saw the Chi Psi man put a chink in the D.U. offense, holding them to a mere 6 points.

In other semi-final action, Zeta-Psi lost to D.U. #II in another close contest. In an earlier season meeting ZP had beaten D.U. #II by a 6-0 score.

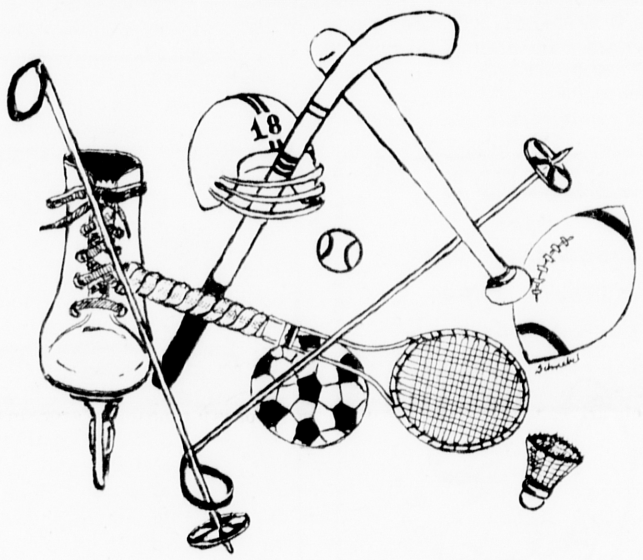
The D.U. #I and D.U. #II will be vying for 1st place points for the coveted Intramural Trophy. Because of the all D.U. final, the house with the white pillar retains the football crown for a fourth straight time.

D.U. Intramural Coach, Bart DeSalvo, ends his three year career with a spotless 30-0 record. D.U. will undoubtedly miss its talented coach next season.

Intramural tennis came to a close with Tim Metzger beating Toby Burr 6-1, 6-4 in the finals. Metzger beat Mr. Van Ummerson 6-1, 6-1 in the semis while Burr bested Joh Cleary 6-1, 6-3 to set up the championship match.

Those persons interestd in participating in the Hockey and Basketball Intramurals this winter should begin to organize their squads as practice will begin during the first full week of November, with practice games being held right after the Thanksgiving break. Information concerning the leagues can be obtained in the Field House lobby beginning November 1. Entry blanks must be filled out and returned to the intramural Director on or before November 14.

SPORTS



Panthers Squeeze by R.P.I.

BY DAVE MCCORMICK

Jim Barrington's interception and subsequent return of a pass to the R.P.I. three yard line with thirteen seconds remaining in the game, set up a Middlebury touchdown which enabled the Panthers to slip by the Engineers 29-21 Saturday.

Prior to Barrington's interception, the second half had been a bleak one for Midd. Bringing in a 9-7 lead, the Panther attack had been constantly stalled by fumbles and interceptions. A blocked punt was turned into a touchdown by R.P.I.'s Dennis Dubitsky, and the successful conversion left the Panthers down 14-9.

However, on Middlebury's next possession, Doug Cramphin piloted the Panthers to a touchdown drive, starting from the Midd 40 yard line. This march was climaxed by a fourth down and ten play from the R.P.I. ten, where Cramphin scrambled from a tough R.P.I. rush, fumbled, and then picked the ball up and threw a 25 yard pass to Frank Cooper in the end zone. The two point conversion pass failed, but the Panthers led 15-14.

R.P.I. could not move the ball and was forced to punt, but then recovered a Midd fumble two plays later at the Middlebury 35. Four plays later, halfback Tom Eckhardt scampered into the end zone from the 18, and the Engineers' third successful PAT gave them a 21-15 lead with about six minutes to play.

The Panthers could not sustain a drive from the ensuing kickoff, and with 3:39 left were forced to punt. However, the Midd defense tightened, and R.P.I. was forced to punt, giving Middlebury the ball on the fifty yard line with a 1:27 remaining to play. A Mackey to Coleman pass coupled with an R.P.I. penalty moved the ball to the R.P.I. 24; after two incomplete passes, Mackey found Phil Pope in the end zone for the touchdown. This tied the score 21-21, but Mackey's conversion attempt was blocked, and a tie seemed imminent
as just 30 seconds remained.

Middlebury gave the Engineers the standard onside kick, which they returned to their own 42. From here, R.P.I. QB Jon Nystrand amazed nearly all onlookers by going to the air, intent on pulling the game out for R.P.I. His first pass went incomplete, but on the next play he found Panther linebacker Barrington, who rolled his way to the R.P.I. three yard line, giving Midd a first and goal with thirteen seconds in which to score.

After handing to Pope for no gain and throwing an incomplete pass, Mackey hit Pope for the score, and then found Cooper for a successful two point conversion, which gave Midd a 29-21 lead.

After two non-contact fouls, due to nasty utterances by R.P.I. players and their coach, Middlebury kicked off from the R.P.I. 30 yard line. The kickoff was drilled out of the endzone for a touchback, and the Engineers regained the ball on their own 20 with two seconds to play.

The one play that time allowed saw QB Nystrom throw an incomplete pass, and as time ran out, frustrated Panthers and even more so frustrated Engineers started to take it our on each other. In the minute of mayhem that ensued about twenty players from each side got into the act, but the most serious damage appeared to be on the combatants' knuckles.

The victory over R.P.I. (previously, 1-5) leaves the Middlebury record at 6-0. However, as the unbeaten Panther enters Saturday's contest against Norwich Cadets, he might be carrying his tail between his legs.

Senior Terry McGuirk races upfield. Howard Meny (#56) is at left.

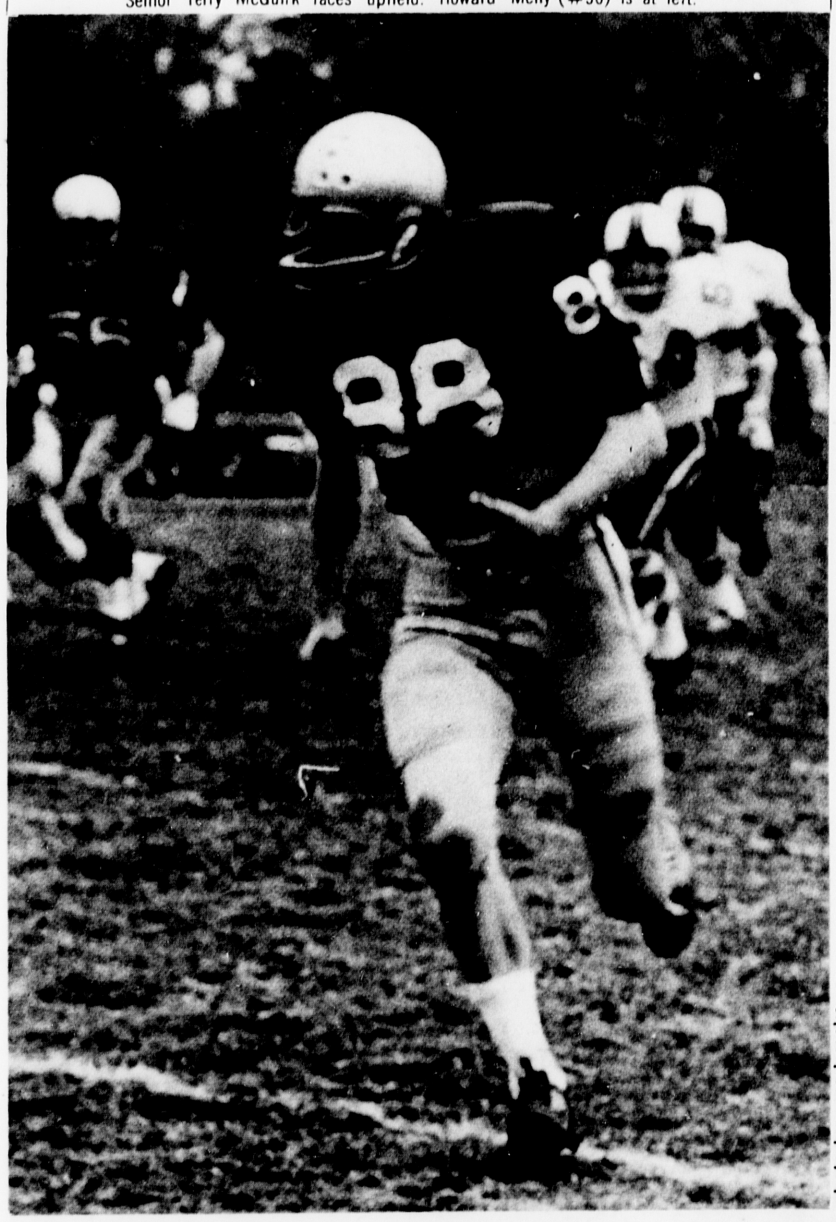


photo by wes brooks

the middlebury campus

Panthers Hobble to Disappointing Finish at Easterns

By TIM KATZMAN

"A disastrous day," was about all a crestfallen John Bower could mutter, following his team's demise at the Easterns.

"We had very high hopes heading into the race, but the competition was really tough." "It was the best meet in four years," he added ruefully. "The addition of Springfield and Central Connecticut Colleges made the field a lot stronger."

Friday evening rains had made the course in Boston somewhat slow—but nowhere slow enough to aid Middlebury. Additionally, the wetness produced several spots (especially the hills), where footing was no less than treacherous.

Perhaps it was the course condition that led to the injuries to Gary Johnson and freshman Leo Manon. Nevertheless, both runners pulled up lame midway through the run. Manon had been nursing a tendon pull the entire week prior to the Easterns. Johnson, on the other hand, had been bothered for a long time with a slight pull in the upper thigh area. In the case of Johnson, Bower had this to say: "Unfortunately, Gary had been trying to condition and train in line with his regular routine. It was a gamble running him. He tried to hold up, but things just didn't work out."

Bower was quick to add however that the overall team finish would not have changed drastically, even in the event of Manon and Johnson running exceptional times. "Everybody was there," muttered the coach. The field was better than in the past."

The top nine team finishers were as follows: Providence, Springfield, Central Connecticut, Boston State, Tufts, Williams, Bates, MIT, and Bowdoin.

For the Panthers, the top five finishers were Colyn Case (27th), Johnson (65th), Manon (69th), John Hird (71st), and Jim Anderson (74th).

It would seem a great injustice had been perpetuated upon the Middlebury cross-country team, what with the discouraging finish and concurrent injuries to Manon and Johnson. After a satisfying 8-3 conference record and a season that saw constant individual improvement, the fiasco at Boston fits somewhat uncomfortably into the overall scheme. One is left with a very definitely bitter aftertaste. As Bower quietly added, "It was a long and quiet ride back to Middlebury..."

If You Don't Like Teachers--
Take a Winter Term Course From a Student

By DAVE O'CONNOR

Of the eighty-eight courses being offered this Winter Term, five are being taught by students on subjects ranging from African Literature to rock music. This is a dramatic increase over recent years when even one course taught by a student was startling. Although Madoun Jobe, who is in Africa this semester, and Mr. Atwater were unavailable for comment, their sponsors and the three other teaching students discussed their attitudes about Winter Term and the types of courses they are planning to teach.

There was a unanimous feeling among the group that Winter Term was a viable and rewarding educational experience. Bob Lefsetz, a junior who will teach the course in rock music, described it as a time to "broaden horizons" by encountering "unusual" material in a manner slightly different from the rigorous full semester. Jim Honeyman, a senior English major who will conduct the Oral Interpretation course, stressed the value of a time of concentration in a specific area, and indicated that the kind of "fun within seriousness" atmosphere which pervaded January was the healthiest of learning environments. Similarly, Robert Hutton (Jazz Improvisation) stressed the benefits of such "intensity" which allowed the "quick acquisition of tools" that otherwise would take much longer, perhaps years, to perfect through trial and error experimentation.

There was general agreement that the "social atmosphere" which prevails, one of meeting new people in new situations, was a secondary but important element during the month.

The overriding notion implicit in all the talk about Winter Term was that it is a time when individuals are willing to make themselves much more vulnerable, both academically and socially. Winter Term, they suggest, is a time to take chances: the bigger the chance, the more one can learn.

The three seniors and two juniors possess varied qualifications but only a deep and long interest and the resulting knowledge seemed to be the only absolute prerequisites. Most have had some official preparation through summer courses or as in Atwater's case, recognized experience and talent. The feeling was shared that the application and review process is not very difficult. None had met any stiff resistance. The courses will be:

1) **Africa in Literature**-Madoun Jobe, an English/French major, will lead an examination of "novels in which Africa figures as setting or theme." Works by Achebe, Bellow, Cary and Soyinka will play a major role in this study of "cultural shock," "symbolism," and "dialecticism." It will be an average size seminar and should be enhanced by Mr. Jobe's current stay in Africa.

2) **Analysis of Present Day Rock Music**-Robert Lefsetz, an Art History major and guitar player, will focus on the popular rock music of the last two years. Three times a week for two hours the seminar group will look closely at the music..."though not on a music major's level"...the lyrics, and the industry. Bob would like to examine the "social" message that rock music offers and the "social revolution" this multi-million dollar industry has worked in popular entertainment. Tapes will be used along with a book on Frank Zappa in hopes of "educating the listener as to what to listen for" in a piece.

3) **The Technique of Jazz Improvisation**-Bob Hutton, a music major and director of Middlebury's Stage Band, will examine the nature of "chord symbols" and work through their construction so that the musician will be confident when attempting to improvise. Ability to play an instrument is required and Hutton stressed the importance of familiarity with written music. He said the group of 20 students will meet about ten hours a week and attempt to improve individual playing through group sessions.

4) **Contemporary Photographic Vision**-Skip Atwater, an experienced photographer, and a group of 10 students, will work on the latest techniques in picture taking with a focus on "sequences." Both the static and developmental aspects of "sequence" photography will be considered and while improving his photographing and printing ability, the student will be encouraged to explore for himself the aesthetics involved.

5) **Oral Interpretation of Literature**-Jim Honeyman, an English major and member of the Speech Team, will offer a course similar to Dale Deletis' course of the past Winter Terms. He would like to concentrate on choral (group) readings and drama. MacLeish, Stevens, and scenes from Shakespeare will be given attention. Honeyman would like to develop tone and inflection so as to express and deepen the meaning of the written word demonstrating this in a public performance at the end of the term.

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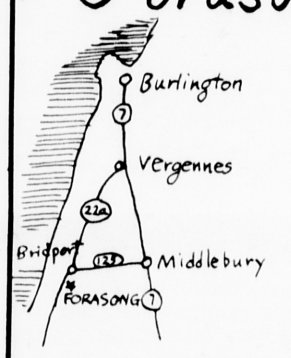

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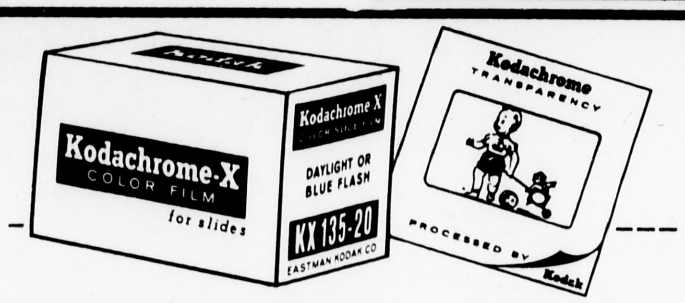

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notes on the nation...

continued from p. 5

that George McGovern is not God, the messiah, or a complete and utter paragon of virtue. George McGovern will make errors. But the important point is that George McGovern will admit to all of the above. We in America have placed the President on a pedestal. We expect perfection from a man when perfection is not humanly possible, so we shield our eyes when wrong is apparent and say, the President knows best. McGovern's decency, as some have remarked, is transparent. He is not an orator that can drive crowds to a highly emotional pitch such as a Kennedy, and as a result has run a campaign different from any other in American Presidential history. McGovern has issued a series of highly specific, detailed policy proposals in a fashion never done before. He has put himself on the line, opened himself up to criticisms and yet we probably know more about what McGovern believes in and what he would like to do as President than we have known about any other modern presidential candidate.

Has McGovern vacillated on the issues? McGovern has consistently opposed the Vietnam War in strong terms, and the solution to end the war that he proposed was fully in concert with his origina beliefs. On the economic front, he has received most criticism for changing his welfare plan or the $1,000 tax credit program. However McGovern has not changed his fundamental commitment to income maintenance, to tax reform and to welfare reform. Under Richard Nixon, welfare rolls have increased 6 and one-half million people. Welfare, which is currently a locally administered program to a great degree, is a system which deserves to die a harsh and quick death. It is a system which perpetuates poverty pockets, the breakup of families, parents having large families to increase payments, as well as the dampening, if not total eradication, of the will to work. In essence, welfare as it exists today institutionalizes poverty. McGovern has realized that if minority groups that inhabit the ghettos are ever to be given an opportunity to equalize with the large, white middle-class population, the welfare system must be overhauled completely.

McGovern stated in his August 29 address to the New York Society of Analysts that "we should reinforce the job creation of a full employment economy by providing useful public service jobs to as many as a million heads of households whom would not otherwise earn enough to stay off welfare." This in combination with a system of national income insurance would replace the "present welfare mess." Under the current welfare system, recipients find that the dollars they earn in supplement to their payments arere taxed at a rate of 100%. The incentive to work is nil. The progressive tax structure, as proposed by McGovern, would end this inequity and fulfill what McGovern cited as the promise of America: "...not a pledge to the privileged but a covenant with all the people of this country."

McGovern, in that speech, called for a "progressive rate structure to prevent the increasing concentration of wealth in the hands of a few." It seems that the true strength of McGovern's economic philosophy is the inherent assumption that there are hidden costs in-modern day society. These hidden costs are social costs, but costs nevertheless. Someone must pay for them sometime. Polluters pollute and society suffers. Thieves rob and a citizen is that much poorer. A murderer murders or a rapist rapes, and there is a victim in that act. If it is fair to say that criminals are nor merely evil persons, then one must conclude there are a combination of environmental factors leading to a person's involvement in crime. This is not simply a "law and order" question as Nixon tried to made it out. Crime was present long before the Warren Court laid down what are considered "permissive" decisions. McGovern realizes that there is an interconnection of problems, which requires solutions on different levels being applied simultaneously, rather than erratically, sporadically, or not at all.

Welfare Handouts to Big Business

The ties of the Nixon administration to big business are well documented. Big business in the United States is the foremost proponent of private enterprise, that is, until big business itself gets into trouble. Lockheed, as a result of its own poor fiscal management and business policies, faced dissolution, the Nixon administration pressured Congress into bailing the company out to the tune of $250 million. This is one of the largest single welfare doles recorded in the history of man. The applicability of the Nixon administration, of this issue as well as countless other issues, is certainly inconsistent and more properly could be termed hypocritical, or at worst, deceitful. The Nixon administration has exerted no attempt to begin to control the massive technological forces that run this country, instead it serves as a willing servant. Nixon talks of perservation of individual values, but his actions bespeak something else. Society must begin to control technology so that it serves human purposes, not the other way around.

In terms of foreign policy, McGovern has been called an isolationist. Leaving aside the fact that no modern American president could be an isolationist, the new Internationalism proposed by Senator McGovern is a foreign policy based on the realities of the international situation. McGovern understands the potential for good in foreign affairs that the U.S. can perform. McGovern, then, sees a progressive role for the U.S. in world affairs in years to come. He would end, importantly, reliance on military aid as the primary means of spreading the American message. The **New York Times** feels the McGovern foreign policy program "would greatly expand technical and economic aid targeted more directly to the benefit of peoples rather than regimes." The **Times** continues: **"The greatest threat to America's status as a first-rate power comes not from the halt in the arms race urged by Senator McGovern, but from this country's military overextension, the lingering belief that American responsibilities somehow include patroling the world by force of arms."**

George McGovern also believes that a strong America internationally must, in turn, be simultaneously a strong America domestically. This is a further example of McGovern's willingness to see the American political system as a whole unit; McGovern would be a President of all America, not merely a President who could pride himself merely on several dubious foreign policy achievements. The era of negotiations with the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union was on its way whether Richard Nixon was President or not. The new Internationalism that McGovern proposes will have to be a conscious decision on the part of the foreign policy leaders of this country. It is clear that President Nixon is more anxious to pursue the policies of nationalism and military power.

A McGovern administration would, then, provide a creative leadership on both the domestic and foreign fronts. McGovern has proposed a broad urban plan building on proposals for expanded public service employment, property tax relief and crime and drug assistance, with new initiatives in housing and transportation. A McGovern administration would reverse the anti-education, anti-intellectual trend of the Nixon years. Nixon has exploited the busing issue in a near-demagogic fashion. McGovern understands that the issue is not busing, but quality education for all with uniform application. That, combined with his economic program, is far more than a cop-out answer. In regards to the property tax relief, McGovern has proposed providing $15 billion a year to the state and local governments. "The proposed McGovern plan, by shifting some of the burden of school costs from the local property tax to the Federal Income Tax, would go a long way not only toward relieving hard-pressed communities of rising propoerty taxes, but also toward equalizing educational expenditures within each state."

McGovern: Hope for America

But important beyond any one specific issue, George McGovern can restore a sense of hopefulness to America; a rebirth in vision that looks toward the rebirth of ideals. George McGovern can provide a dream for the dreamless, hopes for the hopeless and a humanitarian philosophy that places a humane scale of values above the special interests of any one group. This fundamental belief in the inherent goodness of man is a foundation of McGovern's social and political philosophy. But McGovern's philosophy is nurtured, not by naivete, but by experience in practical politics learned the hard way.

There is considerable difference in the character of the two men seeking the presidency. The career of Richard Nixon can be seen as one of no constant principle, of shifting with the wind. His first three major triumphs–election to Congress in 1946 by defeating Jerry Voorhis, election to the Senate by defeating Helen Gahagan Douglas and the Alger Hiss affair–were all at the expense of ruining someone else's career, simply because Richard Nixon tainted them with a Communist label on highly circumstantial evidence. Consider the political career of George McGovern from his days in building a Democratic Party in South Dakota and it is clear that the principles that guided McGovern in those days are still with him.

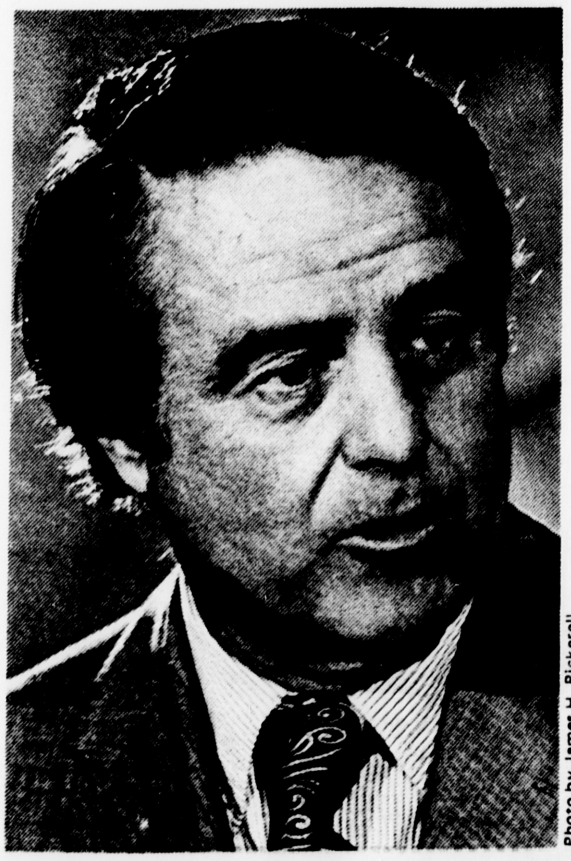
Russell Baker, a **New York Times** columnist, recently created a mythical encounter between two of America's most typical people, named Martha and George.

"All right," said George, "then tell me this: If I don't care about constant public mendacity, about Government abuse of individual citizens, about corruption in Congress, about shooting the unarmed, about financing totalitarianism, about official murder committed against a backward country, why in heaven's name do you expect me to care about a little burglary and sabotage among politicians?" "Well, that's what I figured," said Martha, "but I just wanted to make sure."

And George said to Martha, "You don't care, do you, Martha?" "Care?" Martha repeated. "About what, George?"

The McGovern-Nixon race may, indeed,be the "clearest choice of the century." For an America with a better vision of the future, I hope and pray that the 38th president of the United States is George McGovern.

"George McGovern can restore a sense of hopefulness to America; a rebirth in vision that looks toward the rebirth of ideals."



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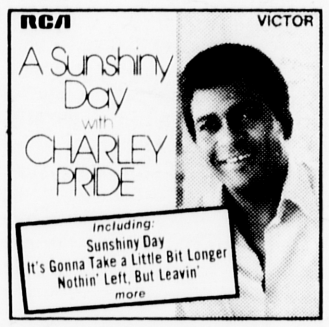

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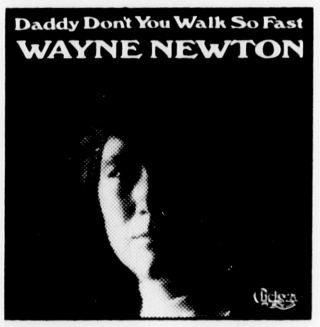

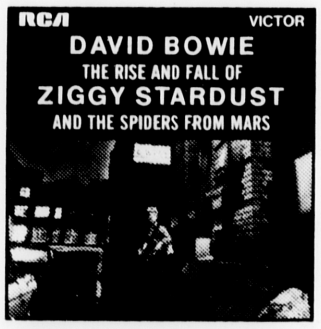

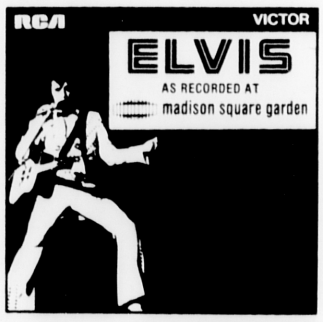

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